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SEP 9 1899

No. 10

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF RECORDING THERMOMETERS, PRESSURE GAUGES AND ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS. THERMOMETERS FOR COLD STORAGE ROOMS. Send for Circulars.

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SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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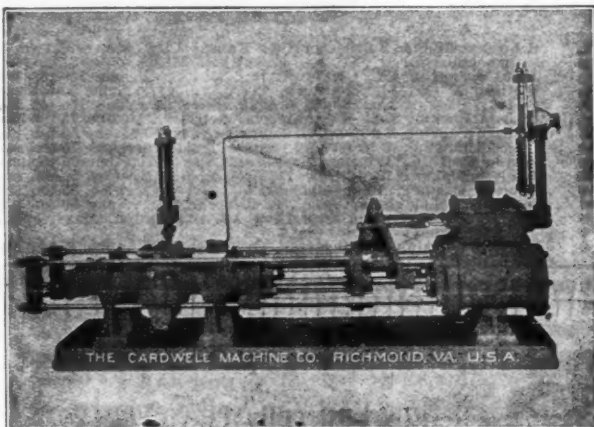
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TRY A LITTLE AD ON PAGE 42.

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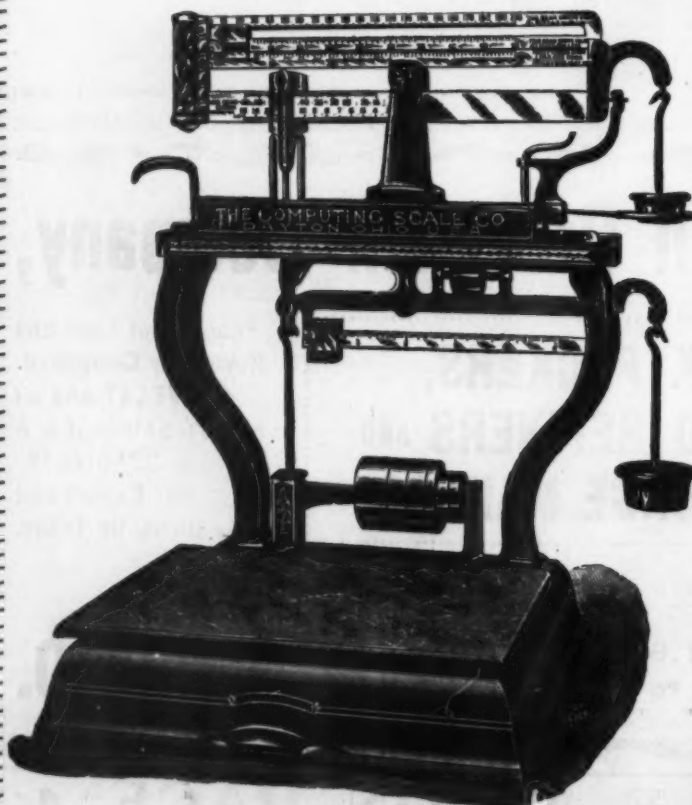
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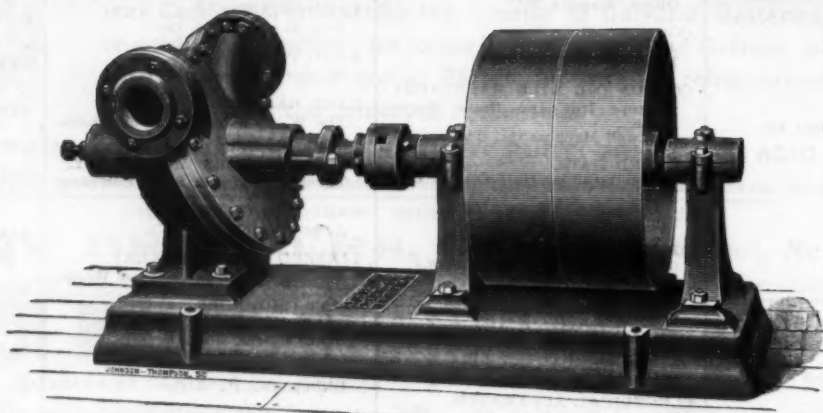
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- BONE CRUSHERS.**
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- BOOKS.**
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The Red Book (Lined Oil and Varnish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.
Sausage Recipes.
Secrets of Canning.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B., Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.
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- BORACIC ACID.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
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AND

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Refrigerating Machinery and Fittings.

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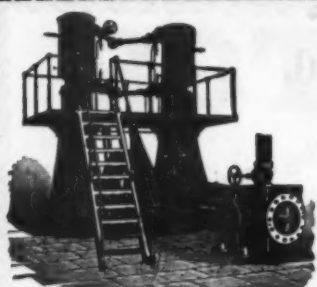
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FURNISHED
ON APPLICATION.

unequaled excellence will do the rest.

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Superintendent.

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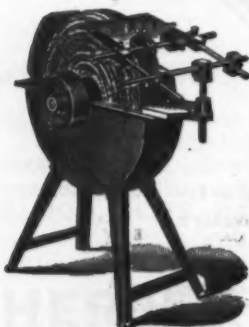
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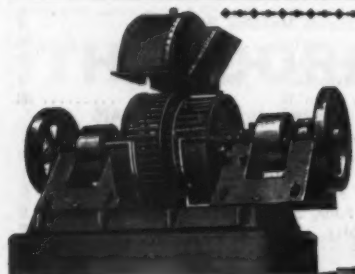
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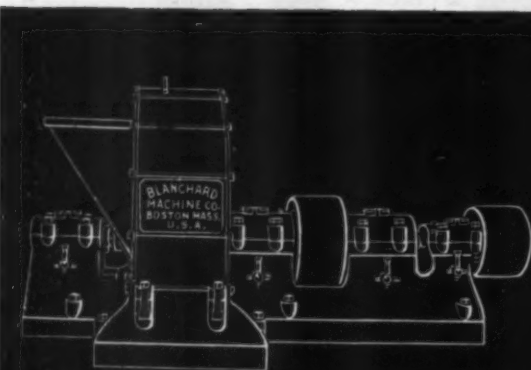
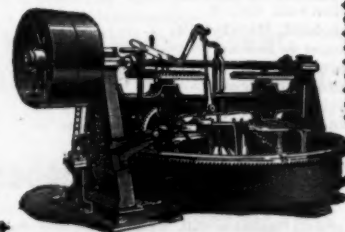
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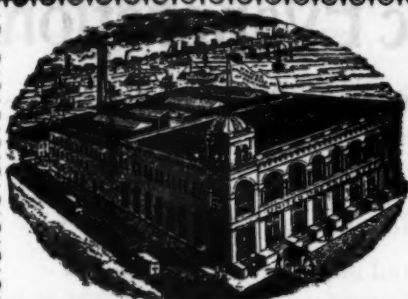
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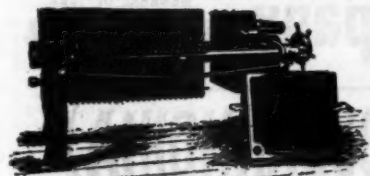
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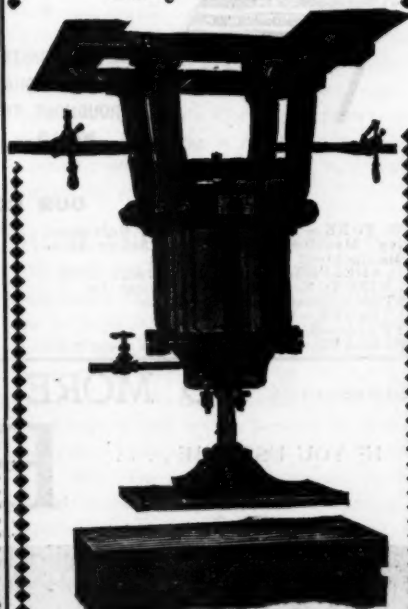
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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A FALSE TRADE WIND.

The statement has been publicly made that our best meat goes to England to compete with the excellent home article there, and that the inferior stuff is left behind to feed our own people. The thing sounds plausible, but it is not a fact. The American people are willing to pay the highest price for the best viand and they get it. It is no more true that all of the best grade of our refrigerated beef goes to Europe to the disadvantage of our home supply than it is that all, or any considerable portion of the best of our beef cattle go over there to be slaughtered for "home dressed" meat. Any curious inquirer walking through the great Western packinghouses and through the four big New York City slaughtering plants will at once be struck with the superb herds of high grade cattle which are being killed there daily for the domestic market; not for export.

High and low grade meat is sold in London to the rich and the poor just like it is in our own country. The householder in England who buys the flesh of Australian and New Zealand "grassers," which wholesales there at 6½c. per pound for hind quarters, cannot buy native English and American refrigerated beef, which wholesales at 12c. per pound for hind quarters, because they cannot afford it. The better class of customer who purchases the better grade of beef will not have the other at any price. It would be foolish then to attempt to feed the British poor with our best stuff. The cheaper grades of Western grassers, Texans, heifers, etc., are naturally shipped abroad to meet this middle class demand for such meat, while our best grade is sent in for the higher class of trade which will have that or nothing. In the East and elsewhere throughout our country, the better class of people—those better able to pay for it—are eating the beef of \$6.00 and \$6.50 cattle, live weight. They are dividing the meat bill with Europe.

We have verified our contention by actual observation. We investigated various shipments of American beef in the refrigerated chambers of the big White Star liners where large cargoes of the foreign shipments are stored. Then we compared this meat with the carcass stuff stored in the New York and Chicago coolers of the Western slaughtering plants. The best expert could discover no difference, because there was none. If the daily press will make a similar expert examination of the meat shipped abroad and that retained at home for our people, the ridiculousness of the statement that we eat the inferior grades only will be apparent. There is absolutely no discrimination between the two markets.

We were, two weeks ago, given the opportunity of looking at the books of one of the biggest packinghouses in America and found that the week's transactions in selling carloads of beef, during the week ending August 26, showed a loss of 38 cents per hundred pounds in the carcass at the New York end. The by-product had to be looked to to make up the loss. Such

facts show anything but trust methods; they showed no disposition to arbitrarily raise the price of meat to cover this loss.

WOOL GROWING STRONGER.

Some time ago we drew attention to the depletion of the stored wool supply which the 1897 glut packed into the warehouses. We drew attention to the severe drouths in Australia from which one-third of the available wool supply of the world comes. This terrible disaster during the last three years shortened the total sheep flocks of that country by fully 20,000,000 head, and so impoverished the wool of the remainder that it almost lost its type and grade besides further lessening the quantity usually produced by each sheep. The total result has been a net shortage of fully 200,000 bales from the antipodes. Losses in South America and a further loss of sheep in Europe punctuated this condition. The severe winter in this country did not improve matters, though our total number of sheep apparently increased 1,000,000 head over last year. This, however, was a poor equivalent for approximate losses of 25,000,000 head from the world's flocks.

For the year ending June 30, 1898, Australasia produced 1,718,720 bales of wool and 1,664,517 bales for the twelve months ending June 30, 1899. The whole of the Australasian wool crop is exported. The net decrease is 54,203 bales. This has a greater market significance when it is remembered that 1898 showed a deficiency over 1897. In 1897 1,848,500 bales of wool were exported by Australasia, thus there is a shortage in 1899 of 183,993 bales over 1897. This shortage is increased by shortage in flocks everywhere. As a result the market for finer wools has braced and gone up. It will go higher. Merino grades have risen 22 to 33 per cent., and coarser grades have felt a sympathetic rise. The depletion of warehouse stocks and this year's shortage of fleece will come near producing a wool famine, and eventually send the market for it very high toward the end of the season.

HIDES AND SKINS MUST RISE.

Packers' hides are abnormally high. It must follow that if the general cattle shortage is 10,000,000 head over a recent period and the slaughter herd is shorter still because of the effort to stock up the ranches with breeders, the hide and skin market must be affected to that extent, because the actual shortage in hides and skins will be 10,000,000 over 1892. The gradual consumption of the surplus stock and the depletion of warehouse supplies of hides and leather will tend to further accentuate this shortage and to strengthen the tone of the market for this product. Buyers will soon find themselves facing depleted warehouses and a limited green hide and skin market. The increased demand for leather products will intensify this condition and draw sellers into a very strong position. Those who can hold their hides and skins for future sales will surely profit by it in a higher and rising market.

A GENERAL SHORTAGE OF MEAT.

There is a general shortage of meat this year over last; a heavier shortage over 1897, and a heavier still over 1896. The Government stock returns show that market cattle and swine gradually shortened from 1890 to the present time, while sheep grew less from 1890 to 1897, when a gradual increase set in and brought the total of the flock within 3,000,000 head of 1895, where it was the lowest of the five preceding years. There are now 1,269,972 beef cattle less in this country than there were in 1898. At an average of 700 pounds per carcass this leaves a meat shortage of 888,976,200 pounds for the year; a beef shortage—there being 2,514,183 fewer cattle—in 1899 of 1,759,928,100 pounds over 1897, and over 1896, 2,863,828,800 pounds, there being a cattle shortage this year of 4,091,184 over five years ago. To this must be added a pork shortage of 110,836,200 pounds in this year over last; a pork shortage of 194,864,500 pounds this year over 1897, and a shortage in the same product over 1896 of 419,112,800 pounds. Our high water mark was in 1892, when our swine herd numbered 52,398,019 head. From that number one cause or another has decimated the number until the low water mark of 38,651,631 head has been reached this year. The actual yearly decrease has been in the ratio of 52, 46, 45, 44, 42, 40, 39, 38 from 1892 to 1899 inclusive, while we have eaten our beef herd down from 37,651,239, in 1892, to 27,994,225 this year in the ratio of 37, 35, 36, 34, 32, 30, 29, 27 for the successive years of that period. As the market now stands we have a combined beef and pork shortage of 2,179,040,900 pounds in 1899 over the supply in 1896; and a combined shortage of 1,000,000,000 pounds of beef and pork over last year. Against this must be credited the increase in the sheep flock which, though it had steadily decreased from 44,336,072, in 1890, to 36,818,643 in 1897, rose to 37,650,900 in 1898, and to 39,114,453 head last year. The net increase of the flock this year over last was 1,457,490 sheep and lambs. This gave, approximately, a carcass surplus of 72,874,500 pounds of mutton and lamb for this year over last, though there is a marked decrease in high grade hand-fed marketable mutton due to the severe winter and the spring scarcity of food. By deducting our apparent surplus of sheep products from our real shortage in beef and pork we find that our net shortage of meat for the year will be about 927,125,500 pounds of flesh. This will have its influence upon the market, and will tend to advance the price of all grades of meat. It will also tend to force up the market price of game, poultry and other edibles. The further fact that the hard winter conditions lessened the relative number of slaughter stock and measurably increased the comparative number of lower grades will tend to further enhance the products of high-grade animals, putting up inferior grades in a sympathetic movement.

MANACLING THE FACTORY.

Until Legislators have higher aims than the advancement of their own political fortunes by a play to popular prejudices fired by local interests; until the purpose of proposed State legislation is more sincere and broader than the mere catering to the selfish desires of State industries, food legislation falls short of anything but claptrap and favoritism which is indefensible upon any commercial or sensible ground. State governments complain that the hand of the national government is too often felt in the domestic concerns of the American commonwealth. The provincialism of States in grave matters of national concern forces the national arm for the better protection of the general public. In nothing is this tinkering more noticeable than in the matter of food laws. Every State, nearly, has some sort of pure food law or some legislative act restricting trade in food. In some the food fad is oleomargarine; in others, butterine; in others still, other oil compounds, all of the components of which are pure and healthful ingredients. Some of these meddling lawmaking bodies raise a hue and cry about adulterations. With this as an excuse they attack every product as being impure which competes with some domestic industry, itself an object for attack in other States having an article which meets it in the market.

Without fixing a standard, without declaring the elements of purity or of impurity, some bodies set out to condemn and to damn right and left without regard to veracity or a definite object other than the fell purpose of killing opposition at any cost.

The State of New York has recently established a new phase of this subject. The statute, upon which is based and promulgated impossible conditions by the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, is, in a sense, an absurdity. The United States laws do not require a patentor to disclose his patent, nor his process, yet this new food law of the Empire State practically demands that the compounder and manufacturer shall place his formula upon the package of compound foods put up by him. It also compels him to submit his article to the chemist of the department for analysis, and to practically pay for an analysis of his goods before they can be filed on record and certified to to the stomachs of the people.

Presuming that the chemist is a competent scientist and not a political puppet, and presuming further that the intention of this new regulation has a high sanitary and hygienic purpose, there is no guarantee that the public health will be any better conserved by it. The effect upon interstate commerce is patent. The fact that boards of health and existing State chemists have not heretofore made any great discoveries which warrant the birth of such drastic measures shows their needlessness and folly. It all shows the wisdom of national interference in matters of food.

Foreign Governments are much interested in American methods and enterprises, and many of them now have special agents here studying these.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE GRATUITY FUND.

The Board of Managers will have before them on Tuesday of the coming week for consideration, the results of the work of the committee which was appointed several months since by the members of the Exchange, for the purpose of looking over the Gratuity Fund System of the institution. The committee has worked earnestly to bring out plans to make the Fund less burdensome to the members than at present; it has carefully gone over all suggestions of members, while it has studied closely the workings of the several by-laws which govern the Fund. The members, therefore, feel that such recommendations as the committee may make should carry great weight with them. A pamphlet has been prepared and printed by the committee which will be circulated in a few days, and which is very clear in details, while it points out the reasons for the recommendations that are made, and the necessity for the conclusions reached. It is understood that the propositions for changes in the Gratuity Fund by-laws include the limiting of assessments to fifty deaths in any one year, and which prevailed in the original Fund by-laws, to which many members assert it should have been kept for all time, as upon that understanding they entered the Exchange as members, while they believe that the amendment changing it to unlimited assessments, made several years since, was altogether out of place as applying to other than new members; then again the recommendations, it is said, include the privilege of a member selling his certificate with all benefits attached to it in the way of insurance, and which was also a feature of the old Fund laws, and which was changed in recent years to the marked disadvantage of the owner of a certificate, and which, many members assert, has done as much as anything else to weaken the value of memberships, and to place them upon so low a level of price that it is now impossible to get the ordinary accumulated assessments upon them when forced for sale by the Exchange. The contention among the members as well over this clause is that as they had paid right along assessments yearly to give them the outside gratuity benefit, that they should have, in the event of seeing their certificate of membership, the privilege of transferring all their rights in it. It is also understood that the recommendations of the committee include the division among the members of the accumulated surplus in the Fund, which amounts to something like \$750,000. The above allusions are made more upon the talk of the members, as they naturally get some idea of the result of the committee's action, while there is awaited the full committee report, after it has been submitted to the Board of Managers.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.—Closing.—Beef firm; extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork, firm; prime mess Western, 50s. Lard, firm; prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 44s 6d. Bacon, steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 36s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., 32s; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 35s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs., dull, 27s 6d. Butter, finest United States, 95s; good, 72s; Cheese, strong, American finest white, 53s; American finest colored, 54s 6d. Tallow, firm; prime city, 24s 6d; Australian in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed oil, hull refined October, firm, 15s 9d.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

A LITTLE SHAKING UP OF PRICES TO AN EASIER BASIS BY THE YELLOW FEVER REPORTS FOLLOWED BY ACTIVE CASH DEMANDS, BUYING BY PACKERS AND A RISING TENDENCY—THE CONSUMPTION AHEAD OF PRODUCTION AND STOCKS FALLING AWAY—RECEIPTS OF HOGS MODERATE, OUTSIDE SPECULATION STILL SLACK.

The allusion in the close of our previous week's review to unstable markets through the first reports then of yellow fever at Key West, was indicative of the situation for two or three days thereafter, while even at the latest writing there is the natural hesitancy among all speculative operators to take the long side of the products in a material way, or for that matter to invest at all until there are calmer conditions at the South and fear of sickness all around has subsided. Yet prices did not at any time get a bad shaking up from the reports from the South. It was more that a firmer tendency was arrested, while it was necessary on the part of the outside speculators who had become frightened to submit to only small concessions on any anxiety manifested on their part to quit holdings. The rather weak feeling, with most disturbance over the yellow fever reports, was noticeable up to the close of Tuesday's market, while on Wednesday there was returning confidence and a decided advance in prices, with active cash demands and buying by packers, while without question if the yellow fever reports had not intervened the course of affairs would have been decidedly more in the sellers' favor by this time. There is everything outside of the unsettled feeling over reports from the South for a decidedly more bullish feeling, while with this consideration the fact that the sickness South was of more consequence than at any time through the South it could not do more than make a temporarily slightly lower range of prices. The fact that outside speculators could not be induced to take hold was of little consequence with the other strong features, in the cash position and the substantial reduction of stocks. It was apparent that hogs will have to go down in price or the products go up, while it is hard to see how the former is probable, with the necessary competition for the swine by packers to fill orders for the leading styles of meats, and which are bringing satisfactory prices, however low in value the remainder of the hog products. Then again these demands for meats must continue for some time, by reason of the diversion of trade from beef on its high cost, and the greater ability to buy the hog products on the part of the consumers than last year through the more prosperous general business conditions than then. A glance at the recent stock statement from Chicago points but the extent of the consumption over production, and while it was expected that some decrease had taken place it proved larger than looked for; of short ribs there was a decrease last month in the Chicago stocks of over 10,

000,000 pounds, with the statement showing as held on the first of the month 34,379,620 pounds, against 44,752,688 pounds August 1, while last year, on September 1, the stock was 32,860,781 pounds; of sweet pickled hams the supply had been reduced for the month about 7,700,000 pounds, while as against last year at this time it is nearly 11,000,000 pounds less; thus 24,096,643 pounds were held on September 1, as against 31,812,141 pounds August 1, and 34,911,921 pounds September 1, 1898. Another gratifying feature was the unexpected reduction in the world's visible supply of lard of about 33,000 tierces; thus on September 1, this statement showed as held over the world 437,577 tierces, against 470,393 tierces August 1, while on September 1, of last year, 401,081 tierces were held. The amounts in Europe were 113,000 tierces on September 1, which was the same as reported on August 1, but there was a reduction of 17,000 tierces in the quantities afloat, with the total amount afloat 48,000 tierces, against 65,000 tierces August 1. The Chicago stock of pork September 1 was 99,801 barrels new and 16,601 barrels old, against 100,688 barrels and 21,627 barrels, respectively, August 1. The stock of contract lard in Chicago was reported as 215,045 tierces, against 220,983 tierces August 1, and 187,505 tierces September 1, 1898. More or less of a reduction has also taken place in the New York stocks, and the supply of pork here on September 1 was 7,474 barrels old and new pork, against 9,814 barrels last month, and 18,461 barrels last year, September 1, and of lard 12,802 tierces prime, against 16,313 tierces last month. It will be seen that the packing is substantially under the extent of current demands, while these latter are likely to be materially increased at any time by the usual export inquiry, and which latterly has had its conservative temper over buying encouraged that by the outbreak of the sickness South. It is, however, getting to a period of the year when a disturbance from the South is much more improbable, while with a dismissal of the present alarm it is altogether likely that all traders would proceed in operations with much less fear of the future bringing out sensational developments. Thus far quarantine laws throughout the South have not been of an order to hinder distributions, while the South is believed to be short of supplies of hog products and the active cotton picking season should bring the usual liberal demands thence for grades of meats that have not shared in the extraordinary liberal business of some other cuts, while increasing as well the current full home demands for the latter. Packers have had a prolonged period of exceptional activity in the better grades of meats, on home account, but it is at present quite as satisfactory as at any time through the season, while with the knowledge that the supplies are passing into consumers' hands promptly and that the wants of the distributors will not be abated in the near future. The probability of additional trading on the necessities of the South to cover other grades of meats as well, and the advancing period to cool weather when the fresh meat trade becomes more active, makes the near future prospects highly encouraging for home demands, and the market needs only the ordinary export movements to throw its position of prices more in favor of the packers. It is this excellent showing all around, with the relatively high prices of hogs as well, that prompts

the packers to take in all of the early deliveries of the products that are frightened out of the hands of outsiders by the yellow fever scare, while some of the outsiders with a full grasp of the favorable statistical features cannot be shaken out and are holding for all possible advantages. The receipts of hogs have been very moderate through the week, while they are not likely to be at all excessive through the remainder of this month. The export trading is likely to show quickened conditions at any time since its prolonged conservative mood is expected to give way when normal features all around prevail, as there has been no question of its having been influenced to a quiet temper for some time through apprehensions of a yellow fever scare, while it is known that for a long time many markets, especially upon the Continent, have been poorly supplied, and particularly those in the interior of Germany. In New York much of the same indifference over buying by the exporters has been noted, and because of the unsettled feature referred to, but supplies of lard here are not offered urgently, while most of the instructions from the West are to hold. The English shippers have bought a little lard, but have not been able to get their limits on more important quantities. The refined lard trade here for the Continent has been steady of a moderate order. The compound lard trading is better, but is still of a somewhat conservative order, while its prices are held firmly because of the cost of cotton oil and stearine. The city cutters have sold a good deal of lard to the other side, while they have had a fair degree of activity in pickled hams and shoulders at firm prices and a moderate sale for bellies. The Cuban demands have been a little better through the week, well distributed to the various grades they usually require.

The exports last week from all of the Atlantic ports were 2,769 barrels pork, 11,308,319 pounds lard, and 17,790,551 pounds meats, against corresponding week last year 3,698 barrels pork, 13,319,794 pounds lard, and 22,546,251 pounds meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 3,770 barrels pork, 10,522,746 pounds lard and 18,440,974 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 4,980 barrels pork, 10,201,739 pounds lard, and 20,566,153 pounds meats.

Beef hams are unsettled in price, with car lots quoted at \$26.00.

Beef has had a fair sale, while it is firm in price; city extra India mess, tierces, quoted at \$14.00, barreled mess at \$9.00@9.50, packet at \$9.25@9.75, family at \$9.50@10.50.

Canned meats have a fair inquiry at steady prices; 1-lb. cans at \$1.15, 2-lb. cans at \$2.10, 4-lb. cans at \$4.15, 6-lb. cans at \$6.85, 14-lb. cans at \$14.75 per dozen in cases.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 44,000; last year, 97,000. The products opened firm, although hogs were a little easier in price, but the position was supported by packers, who were taking in the early deliveries promptly especially; the speculators were quiet. Cash trading was improving. In New York Western steam lard, \$5.60; city lard, \$5.25. Refined lard, Continent, \$5.85; S. A., \$6.35; do. kegs, \$7.50. Compound lard, 4% @ 5c. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders at 5% @ 6c, pickled hams at 9% @ 10% c, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 6c. Hogs at 6% @ 7c. Of pork, inspected mess at \$9.25@9.62½; uninspected at \$8.75@8.87½, city family mess at \$11.50, short clear at \$10.25@12.00.

On Wednesday hog receipts West, 52,000; last year, 66,000. The products turned stronger and advanced for the day 12c on pork, 5 to 7 points for lard and 10@12 points for ribs, through marked improvement in cash demands. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.70; city lard, \$5.25@5.30; compound lard, 4% @ 5c; refined lard, Continent, \$5.90; S. A., \$6.40; do. kegs, \$7.50. Of pork, sales of 300

barrels mess at \$9.00@9.50; city family mess at \$11.50; short clear, at \$10.25@12.00. In city cut meats sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 6c, 4,000 pickled hams at 9½¢@10½¢, 5,000 pounds pickled bellies, 12 pounds average, at 6c. Hogs at 6½¢@7c.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 45,000; last year, 53,000. The products continued advancing early, more especially lard and ribs, which were in active demand, while early delivery pork was a little lower. There were small reactions and fluctuations, while the close showed the prices essentially as the night before. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.75; city do, \$5.30. Compound lard, 4¼¢@5c. Refined lard, Continent, \$5.95; S. A., \$6.50; do. kegs, \$7.60. Of mess pork, sales of 150 barrels at \$9.00@9.50. City cut meats essentially as the day before.

The weight of hogs at Chicago was lighter for August than in July, and lighter than a year ago.

On Friday, hog receipts West, 39,000; last year, 49,000. The early market for the products was about 2 points lower, from which there were small fluctuations and recoveries; the outsiders were selling the early deliveries when they had small profits, and are getting ready to take hold of January. The packers were ready buyers of October. In New York Western steam lard, \$5.72; city lard, \$5.30. There were no changes in prices otherwise; city pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9¼¢@10½¢; pickled bellies, 12 pound average, at 6c.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo oil has sagged off this week one florin; choice qualities are now quoted in Rotterdam at 53 florins; prime oil, 49 florins; shipments light. The business in neutral lard this week has been quiet, but the outlook is for good prices during the fall.

Important Food Law.

The following law was passed at the last session of the Missouri Legislature, taking effect August 20, 1899:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation doing business in this State to manufacture, sell or offer to sell any article, compound or preparation for the purpose of being used or which is intended to be used in the preparation of food, in which article, compound or preparation there is any arsenic, calomel, bismuth, ammonia or alum.

Sec. 2. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$100, which shall be paid into and become a part of the road fund of the county in which such fine is collected.

Mr. Kramer in Town.

Mr. F. S. Kramer, superintendent of the Wadham Oil & Grease Company, of Milwaukee, called at our New York offices yesterday.

HATELY BROTHERS,
169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

EXPORTERS AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW,
OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

HIGHEST SEPTEMBER PRICE SINCE 1884.

Cattle sold the highest of the year so far, and Indiana takes the palm. People who think Indiana doesn't make good cattle ought to have seen the 28 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle which sold at \$6.85. They were fed by John McFall at his farm, five miles from Terre Haute, Ind. They were 2-year-olds, and were on feed 370 days. They were fed shell corn on the best grass this past summer, with a feed of bran every second day. Doud & Keefer bought them for the United Dressed Beef Company, of New York, and as Louis Praelzer, for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, offered \$6.80 for them, it can be understood how good they were. Buyers and sellers nearly all agreed that they were the best cattle that have been here this year. It was the highest price paid for cattle since Christmas, 1892, and the highest price in September since 1884.—Special from Chicago Drovers' Journal.

OFFER OF PACKING COMPANY PLANT.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 7.—The Liverpool & Des Moines Packing Company's plant in this city will be offered to the New York Retail Butchers' Association, which wants an independent Western plant. The Des Moines establishment has not been in operation for three years. It cost \$300,000 and is one of the largest in Iowa, fitted to handle either hogs or cattle. The Association has just dropped negotiations for the purchase of a Kansas City plant.

BULLOCK ELECTRIC'S BIG ORDER.

The Bullock Electric & Manufacturing Company, with New York offices in the St. Paul Building, have just booked the largest foreign order in the history of the concern. The order is for electrical apparatus and railway generators from a French firm; its value is given at \$500,000. The goods are to be shipped to France, China and South Africa. The contract is to be executed within two years.

A FOREIGN ELECTRICAL EXPERT.

Mr. B. Tamaki, the electrical engineer of Tokio, Japan, is at the Belvidere House, New York city. Mr. Tamaki is now inspecting American electrical works for his Government, making his report to the Japanese Government Department of Communication.

Southern Cattle for Cuba.

Col. Redding, of the Georgia Experimental Farm, does not agree with the action of the Commissioner of Agriculture in imposing an export tax on Southern cattle for Cuba. He contends that Southern cattle do not carry disease to Cuba, as the conditions under which they have been raised are so similar to the conditions in the West Indies that they are at home there, and suffer no ill results from the change.

Northern and Western cattle, though, Col. Redding holds, should be excluded from Cuba, for they carry disease with them, not being immune as Southern cattle are, and by virtue of being raised in a climate where the conditions are dissimilar from the Cuban climate, they sicken and die, and carry disease to the Cuban cattle. It is the Northern and Western cattle that should be put under the export ban, while the exportation of Southern cattle should be encouraged.

* The Hammond Packing Company have bought of the proprietor of the Galt House twenty feet of land on South Fourth street, St. Joseph, Mo., for the erection of their up-town salesroom.

AN AUSTRALIAN CATTLE STAMPEDE

When a cattle rush comes in the blackest of the night, among thick standing, low-limbed trees, with the nature and levels of the country unknown and invisible, to stem it calls for the finest and fiercest quality of horsemanship. As he dodges, swerves and clings in the saddle to avoid mutilation from the rushing trees, he must see to it also that the horse shall win the lead of that thundering multitude beside him, if hands and spur may compass it. And when he does the maddest of the danger is still to come. The rider's hands must do double duty now as he lets loose the whip and guides the horse as well. The route must be turned and directed against itself. The horse is dragged inward, the whip hisses and falls; the man, silent until now, opens throat and lungs in the stockman's battle cry. If the leading cattle swerve and swing away, carrying confusion among the rest, and breaking the directness of the rush, it is the finest moment of the drover's life. As the beasts that come thundering blindly on feel the scorching of the thong on head and flank, and hear the note of man's supremacy that they have feared since branding time, the eddy spreads.

The blind rush becomes a maelstrom, the maelstrom spreads into eddies of confusion—the clash of horns and huge muttering sounds. Then the herd settles down and spreads out. When the sound arises of big muzzles blowing and nibbling at the grass the horseman knows that his danger is past. Low down in an embrasure of the woods a white planet burns; it is the herald of the dawn.—Harper's Magazine.

The Biggest Ranch in the World.

Near the Laguna Madre, between Brownsville and Corpus Christi, Tex., is said to be located the largest cattle ranch in the world, owned and controlled by Capt. Kenedy, who is the successor of his father of the firm of King & Kenedy. In this famous King ranch are 1,500,000 acres, and it requires an eight-days' horseback ride to travel around it. There is an ice factory and electric light plant in connection and the superintendent of the whole concern receives an annual salary of \$10,000. Two ocean-going schooners are kept quite busy carrying ranch supplies from Texas cities. Over 300 men are employed, and recently 20,000 head of white-faced steers, ready for the Chicago market, passed through one of the gates. About 250 cowboys are employed to look after the herds. There is a fine big ranch house. The barns, outhouses, shops, laborers' cottages, servants' quarters and storerooms give the place the appearance of a town of some importance. There are schools for the children of the employees on the ranch and there is a fine church, where the millionaire kneels by the side of the poor Mexican. There is an arsenal with cannon unlimbered, and caissons standing near, in battle array.

Read The National Provisioner.

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Refined Paraffine Wax

In every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	5.30	a	...
Prime steam	5.17	a	5.25
Neutral	7.00	a	7.25
Compound	4 1/2	a	5

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	6 1/2	a	6 1/2
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	28	a	...
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	35	a	...
Lard oil, No. 1	29	a	30
Lard oil, No. 2	27	a	...
Oleo oil, "Extra"	9 1/2	a	...
Nutsfoot oil, Pure	45	a	...
Nutsfoot oil, Extra	35	a	...
Nutsfoot oil, No. 1	28	a	...
Tallow oil	42	a	...

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	5.12	a	...
No. 2	4	a	4 1/2
Edible tallow	5 1/2	a	5 1/2

GREASES.

Brown	3 1/2	a	...
Yellow	3 1/2	a	...
White, A	3 1/2	a	4 1/2
White, B	3 1/2	a	...
Bone	4	a	...

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/2	a	1 1/2
inferior or black fat	1 1/2	a	2
Suet	1 1/2	a	3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	...	a	30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	25	a	25 1/2
Crude, in tanks	22	a	...
Butter oil, barrels	30	a	31 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.75		
Hoof meal, per unit	1.50		
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.45		
Unground t'k'g, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	16.50		
Unground t'k'g, 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	15.00		
Unground t'k'g, 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	14.00		
Unground t'k'g, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton	12.50		
Ground raw bones	23.00	a	24.00
Ground steamed bones	20.00	a	21.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190	a	\$205 per ton 65-70 lbs. av
Hoofs	\$20.00	a	\$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50	a	\$67.50 per ton
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00	a	\$42.00 per ton
Thigh Bones	\$100	a	\$100-100 lbs. av

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	8 1/2	a	8 1/2
Pocket pieces	5	a	5 1/2
Spare ribs	4	a	4 1/2
Trimnings	5	a	5 1/2
Boston butts	6 1/2	a	6 1/2
Cheek meat	3 1/2	a	4

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4 1/2	a	...
White, clarified sugar	5 1/2	a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar	5 1/2	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	90	a	...
Lard, tierces	1.00	a	...

* A. C. Roberts, an attorney for the receivers of the packing firm of Coey & Co., Ltd., whose plant is in Keokuk, Ia., has arrived in Kansas City, Mo., from London, England. He said: "I came to Kansas City to try to sell the packinghouses in Keokuk. However, I am not at liberty at this time to state whom I have been in correspondence with, regarding the prospective sale. Several offers have been made by Kansas City packers and I have been conferring with some of them to-day. The Keokuk plant is a very fine one, being fitted out with the best of material and latest improved machinery known to the industry. It was built by a company of Englishmen several years ago, but has been closed since last December."

Read The National Provisioner.

CONDIMENTAL FOOD.

The State Experiment Station of Pennsylvania has recently received for examination a sample of "Horse and Cattle Food" manufactured by a concern in New York State. It is offered for sale in Pennsylvania at the rate of 14-12 cents per pound in 12 lb. lots, and at 8 1/2 cents per pound in lots of 200 lbs. It has a dark color, bitter saline taste and somewhat aromatic odor; the microscope reveals numerous particles of charred material and wheat starch grains. Its composition is not very different, as regards the materials for which concentrated feeds are bought, from that of a mixture of equal parts of winter wheat bran and Buffalo gluten feed.

	Horse and Cattle Food	Mixed Wheat Bran and Gluten Feed
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Moisture	8.8	10.1
Ash	11.3	2.9
Protein	14.2	17.3
Crude fiber	12.8	7.5
Nitrogen-free extract (starch, etc.)	44.3	53.9
Fat	8.6	8.3
	100.0	100.0

For practical purposes, the latter mixture is about as good a food as the "Horse and Cattle Food," and with winter bran in bulk at Pittsburg, costing \$15.50 to \$17 per ton and gluten feed in bulk, costing \$16.50 at Buffalo, the cost of the mixture would be about 1 cent per pound. The added condiments have little medicinal value and well animals, it has been found by repeated careful experiment, utilize no more, if as much, of their food when condiments are added.

The bulletins of the Pennsylvania Station are sent free of charge, on application, as long as the supply lasts, and inquiries on agricultural subjects are answered as far as possible. Address,

H. P. Armsby, Director,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.
Sept. 1, 1899.

* The Crow Indians of Southern Montana furnished in 1898 1,250,000 pounds of gross beef to the United States for issue purposes, which brought them \$50,000, and they shipped about \$15,000 worth to the Chicago market, the proceeds of which went to the Indians individually. The Crows also sold some 4,000 tons of hay at an average of \$7 per ton, most of which was bought by the cattle companies, six of whom have leases on the reservation, to carry their cattle through the severe winter of last year.

The sheriff has received an attachment against the La Anglaise Americaine Soap Company, at Baltimore, Md., for \$1,901, in favor of Seidler & Kappes for labels and wrappers.

BENTLEY & GERWIG, Limited,
Pioneer Twine Mills.
TWINE AND CORDAGE
of all kinds for Packers and Sausagemakers.
69 WEST WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.



Fast Freights for Packinghouse Products.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, under its new management, is studying the interests of its patrons and is progressing all along the line. The company has recently added to its service a train which leaves its depot at Hoboken at 10 a. m. and arrives at Kansas City at 9:30 p. m. the following day, making the run in 35 hours and 30 minutes, or about five hours quicker than any line running out of New York.

The impression that has prevailed to a small extent that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western had lost packinghouse freight business is incorrect. This business has materially increased within the last ninety days. To further facilitate this service the company, in the near future, will put on a fast express freight running from Chicago to New York, for packinghouse products. This train will make the run between these points five hours quicker than any other line into New York, which means much for the packinghouses and other shippers of perishable stuff. This service later on will be extended to Kansas City, giving St. Joseph and Kansas City packers a fast freight line from those points to New York. It will make the run from three to five hours quicker than any freight train ever run. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western is certainly to be commended for its enterprise.

A Call from Mr. Hanson.

Mr. J. R. Hanson, manager of the glue department of the P. B. Mathiason Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, called at our New York offices on Tuesday. Mr. Hanson is well up in the technique of his business and is a very pleasant gentleman. There is nothing stuck up about him, if he is in the glue business, and we were glad to greet him.

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WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The volume of cattle arriving has been agreeable to trade conditions this week, the native contingent running slightly under record of the previous week, while arrivals from Texas and the Western ranges show a small increase over previous records of the season. Weather for first half of the week was unusually hot and celebration of the Jewish new year were both features unfavorable to the trade and the opening day of the week developed an easier selling before the day's supply had been worked out. But the modern runs and active demand on middle days soon dispelled all nervousness, and the market assumed as good tone as has been noted at any time of late weeks. The week has seen fancy steers make a new high record, \$6.85 for two-load lot of Polled Angus two-year-olds, this being the highest price made since December, 1892, on the market, and the general run of medium to choice steers selling on Wednesday at prices strong to around a dime higher than Monday, ranging largely at \$5.80 to \$6.40, with a very fair representation at around \$6.50. Below the pretty good styles that sell around \$5.80 prices were lower on Monday, and while selling actively on middle days we do not quote prices as showing any material improvement, and incline to the belief that as long as the rangers come in as good killing condition as at present, any change in price for natives now selling below \$5.75 will be toward a lower level; common quality thin native steers find poor sale, but are now lower than Monday.

There were upward of 11,000 Western range cattle here during the early half of the week, and they have proven very attractive to the dressed beef men who take them freely at the good prices, feeders having got but few thus far. Prices have hardened somewhat during the week with bulk of steers selling at \$4.50@4.90, with an extreme top at \$5.40, heifers selling at \$4.25@4.60, and cows at \$3.25@3.80.

There has been a fair run of Texas grass cattle here, and they, too, have been proving attractive to the killers who have taken them freely at good strong prices compared with last week.

The stocker trade continues very quiet, with a world of common grades here for which there is virtually no demand, an outlet having to be forced, which always means low

prices. Choice feeders are comparatively scarce, and prices do not show much change, although Westerns are cutting into the trade to some extent. Common stock steers are a drag at \$3.25@3.75; fair, \$3.90@4.25; good to choice feeders, \$4.25@4.60; stock heifers, \$2.75@3.50.

The market for native butchers' stock has shown decided improvement over conditions prevalent a week ago—not so much in prices as in pulse of the trade, the demand has been good and all kinds are selling some better than last week at \$2.75@3.75 for bulk of cows, \$3.25@4 for heifers with fancy at \$4.25@4.74, \$3@3.75 for bulls and \$6.50 to around \$7 for best veals.

HOGS.—Conditions in the hog trade do not show any material change since last week. Supplies are very moderate, but seem to be fully ample for all immediate demands of the trade. Fluctuations have been very narrow and it is clearly evident that any considerable increase in volume of supplies would be promptly followed by a decline in prices. The "regular" packing season opens now in a few weeks, and current opinion is that the packers are making a play to open the season with prices for live hogs, and the product about on a par, which means that pork, lard and ribs must go up or the live hog price must decline 25c.@40c., and chances rather favor the coming down of the hog.

Shippers are paying a considerable premium over packer prices, but their orders are not as liberal as a few weeks ago, they sort very closely and when they get through the packers go in and take the bulk of supplies at prices from 15c.@15c. under shipper prices, two-thirds of the week's supply selling at \$4.20@4.35, while the Eastern orders have been filled largely at \$4.45@4.55, and bacon weights have sold at \$4.55 to \$4.65 mostly. Rough packing heavy find poor sale at \$3.75 @ \$4.10.

The cholera pig has appeared and is now one of the market features, good pigs to weigh around 80 lbs., sell at \$3.50 to \$3.80, but if sick, they are closely watched by inspectors, and many of them have been condemned during the week.

Quality of hogs coming is not good, but is about an average for this season of the year, and will hardly show much improvement before cold weather arrives.

SHEEP.—Receipts in the sheep department continue to run heavily to lambs, a great many of which are common and thin natives that ought not to be sent in as long as the Westerns are coming. Sheep, both muttons and feeders, have held about steady, choice lambs may be a trifle firmer, but for the great bulk of common and medium grades the market has been a drag and prices are no better than a week ago. Top lambs sold

around \$6, good fat Westerns, \$5.25@5.50; medium lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.25; feeders, \$4.50 to \$4.75, and thousands that may look pretty fair in the country, went begging at prices ranging from \$4.25 down. Bulk of fat Western muttons, \$4 to \$4.10; tops, \$4.25; feeders, \$3.60 to \$3.75; common and medium muttons, \$3 to \$3.50.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	7.90	7.95	7.85	7.95
October.....	8.00	8.05	7.95	8.05
January.....	9.35	9.47½	9.32½	9.47½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.20
October.....	5.17½	5.22½	5.17½	5.22½
January.....	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.40

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	4.50	5.05	4.95	5.05
October.....	5.05	5.12½	5.05	5.12½
January.....	4.87½	4.95	4.87½	4.95

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	8.07½	8.12½	8.02½	8.02½
October.....	9.50	9.55	9.45	9.55
January.....	9.50	9.55	9.45	9.55

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.25
October.....	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.30
January.....	5.42½	5.45	5.42½	5.45

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	5.02½	5.12½	5.02½	5.12½
October.....	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.20
January.....	4.95	5.00	4.95	5.00

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.

PORK (Per Barrel)—				
September.....	8.15	8.25	8.12½	8.15
October.....	9.57½	9.65	9.57½	9.62½
January.....	9.57½	9.65	9.57½	9.62½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.25	5.32½	5.25	5.32½
October.....	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.35
January.....	5.47½	5.52½	5.47½	5.52½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	5.22½	5.32½	5.22½	5.32½
October.....	5.02½	5.02½	5.00	5.02½
January.....	5.02½	5.02½	5.00	5.02½

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
October.....	8.30	8.30	8.22½	8.22½
January.....	8.30	8.30	8.22½	8.22½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.32½	5.32½	5.32½	5.32½
October.....	5.40	5.40	5.35	5.35
January.....	5.40	5.40	5.35	5.35

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.32½
October.....	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.35
January.....	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.35

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

PORK—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
October.....	8.20	8.22½	8.07½	8.07½
January.....	8.20	8.22½	8.07½	8.07½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.32½	5.32½	5.25	5.25
October.....	5.32½	5.32½	5.27½	5.27½
January.....	5.32½	5.32½	5.27½	5.27½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	5.35	5.35	5.27½	5.25
October.....	5.35	5.35	5.27½	5.27½
January.....	5.35	5.35	5.27½	5.27½

Average weight of the 114,536 hogs received at the stock yards last week 237 lbs., against 244 lbs. the previous week, 241 lbs. a month ago, 237 lbs. two months ago, 242 lbs. a year ago, 251 lbs. two years ago, and 256 lbs. three years ago.

Cling-Surface will enter and fill a belt, and will stop all slipping so the belt can run slack, with greatly increased power and no strain on bearings.

On old, oily or

GREASY BELTS

The Cling-Surface will, on entering the leather or cotton, drive out the grease or oil already present and take its place, giving the belt new life and making it practically oil proof. This we have done hundreds of times.

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Chicago Provision Market.

The provision trade was treated to another yellow fever scare last week, there being an outbreak at Key West and New Orleans with a few deaths. It was sufficient to start a lot of bear selling and liquidation on stop orders. September holders sold freely, and there was also heavy changing to October, the difference widening slightly. Prices declined sharply, particularly on Friday's yellow fever news, but on the break several local shorts covered, and packers supported the market, giving it a good rally after weak holders had finished selling. The stocks last week disclosed larger reductions during August than anyone had expected, over 10,000,000 lbs. decrease in ribs, and a reduction in all kinds of meats of 36,000,000 lbs. With the increase in consumption natural to September and October, it is expected that the decrease during September will be equally remarkable. Not much immediate increase in the hog receipts is expected, for through all last month there was an extraordinary price inducement for hog movement from the West without much affecting receipts. It is conceded that there is a large supply of hogs preparing for market, but it will be some time before they are ready. Naturally, anything at all presentable has been hurried along by the high prices. The supply of hogs on the new corn crop is, of course, a good way off, and is not affecting the immediate provision market. People in the trade who have been nearest right expect a good market with somewhat better prices this fall. The yellow fever is not taken seriously. There is no inflation in prices, no possibility of a collapse, and it is merely a question between a dull market and a decidedly better one.

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NO STEAM.

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Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Last week the four leading markets received nearly 50,000 fewer hogs than the corresponding week last year. Chicago alone decreased 38,000; Omaha, 11,000, and Kansas City 2,500. St. Louis increased a few.

Average weight of the hogs received at the stock yards last week 237 lbs., against 244 lbs. the previous week; 241 lbs. a month ago, 237 lbs. two months ago, 242 lbs. a year ago, 251 lbs. two years ago and 256 lbs. three years ago.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 28,000; Anglo-American, 5,700; Boyd & Lunham, 2,600; Continental, 4,700; Hammond, 4,900; International, 5,600; Lipton, 3,900; Morris, 5,500; Swift, 21,000; Viles & Robbins, 8,400, and butchers, 6,700.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 15,780; hogs, 26,439; sheep, 8,657; against 20,814 cattle, 28,465 hogs, 8,577 sheep the previous week; 21,462 cattle, 30,568 hogs, 8,910 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 24,532 cattle, 38,889 hogs, 22,542 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 44,136; hogs, 114,536; sheep, 57,048; against 55,004 cattle, 130,899 hogs, 73,748 sheep the previous week; 56,851 cattle, 150,945 hogs, 62,364 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 59,710 cattle, 161,171 hogs, 75,785 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

"Culinary Wrinkles."

"Culinary Wrinkles" is the title of a little booklet issued by Armour & Co., of Chicago. It contains recipes and directions for the use of Armour's celebrated extract of beef, from the able pen of Helen Louise Johnson, who is an authority in her especial line. The booklet is filled with valuable recipes from cover to cover. It sells for 25 cents and is well worth it. The opening chapter tells of the making of soups, a part of the menu that forms a very essential part of even the ordinary dinner. Many recipes for rich, nutritious soups are given. Some are made with Armour's extract of beef, others are not. Recipes for various kinds of sauces, the preparation of oysters, sweetbreads, cutlets, chicken gumbo, boiled ham, etc., are also given.

In the closing pages, of which there are nearly fifty, it is set forth that Armour's extract of beef is produced from choice beeves fattened on the company's Western farms, that its merits have been recognized by the leading chefs of the best hotels and restaurants in the world. Their packinghouses are open to the world and they invite inspection. Cleanliness and excellence are their watchwords.

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Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Sept. 2, 1899, is as follows:

To	Week ending Sept. 2, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98, to Sept. 2, '99.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom...	1,866	1,061	78,269
Continent...	81	1,787	40,355
So. & Cen. Am.	308	108	19,679
W. Indies...	871	481	90,727
Br. No. Am.	207	158	10,327
Other countries	25	13	3,844

Total 3,358 4,298 243,201

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	16,425,559	19,666,599	640,487,842
Continent...	1,118,642	2,497,727	128,639,975
So. & Cen. Am.	108,925	230,375	4,367,400
W. Indies...	132,175	130,250	10,969,913
Br. No. Am.	...	...	309,075
Other countries	5,250	12,300	753,025

Total 17,790,551 22,546,251 785,927,230

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	4,570,822	4,309,733	251,122,800
Continent...	5,625,712	8,076,811	295,147,029
So. & Cen. Am.	652,835	645,330	21,181,144
W. Indies...	355,120	227,400	23,977,153
Br. No. Am.	7,000	10,500	239,742
Other countries	96,830	50,020	2,314,930

Total 11,308,319 13,319,794 594,002,798

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	1,711	6,010,225	6,528,140
Boston...	775	3,980,850	1,050,750
Portland, Me.	...	119,700	...
Phila., Pa.	569	2,833,245	410,391
Balto., Md.	...	165,750	982,703
Norfolk...	...	...	1,988,700
Newport News	...	...	...
New Orleans	...	54,300	19,465
Montreal	250	...	328,170
St. John, N.B.	...	...	...
Galveston, Tex.	...	2,637,481	...
Total	3,358	17,790,551	11,308,319

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to Sept. 2, '99.	Nov. 1, '97, to Sept. 2, '98.	Increase.
Pork, lb....	48,640,200	43,896,400	4,743,800
Hams, bacn, lb....	785,927,230	812,846,965	...
Lard, lb....	594,002,798	566,029,180	27,973,609

Decrease hams and bacon, 27,019,765 lb.

* Owing to the advance in the price of beef a stock raising company is about to be formed at Cambridge, Md. It is said that hundreds of acres of marsh lands may be secured at a small cost, for grazing, and that cattle can be raised at a less cost than on the Western ranches. A well-informed cattle dealer claims that the pastures on these marshes are excellent and abundant, and that cattle will only have to be provided with feed about two months in the year. The ranch will be on the Transquakin river, about fifteen miles from Cambridge.



The total number of cattle in Argentine territory is estimated in round figures to be 25,000,000. Imported stock has so greatly changed the breed that it is only in the outlying districts of the Republic that the native long-horned animals are now found in any large quantities, experience having taught the ranch-owner that breeding good stock costs no more than breeding bad, and gives much more satisfactory returns. The whole system of stock breeding is rapidly changing for the better. Great areas of land in the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe are being laid down in alfalfa, the carrying capacity of the land thus being greatly increased, while the quality of the meat is much improved.

The number of sheep in Argentina is estimated at 85,000,000 in round numbers, the province of Buenos Ayres containing four-fifths of the aggregate total, and Entre Rios, Cordoba, and the Rio Negro district the remainder. The season for wool shipments begins in October, and from that month in 1898 to August 1, 1899, the amount received at various ports has been 210,000 tons, an average of a little less than 6 pounds of wool for each sheep in the country. The great bulk of the wool is shipped to the European Continental markets, but there is always a demand in the United States for the coarse long wools of Cordoba for the carpet factories.

The General Liquid Air & Refrigerating Company, of New York, will soon increase its capital stock and be incorporated with a new name. The increased stock under the new formation will be \$10,000,000. At present the company is enlarging its plant so that by the end of the present month it is calculated its capacity will be 2,000 gallons of liquid air per day.

D. M. Helburt, who was arrested on complaint of the McKee-Zook-Whifford Live Stock Commission Company, charged with selling \$1,700 worth of mortgaged cattle on which they had advanced the money, was arraigned at Kansas City, Mo., before Justice Spitz. Pleading not guilty Mr. Helburt gave bond for \$1,000 for a later hearing.

Stockraising is the chief industry of Oregon. Lake county is the natural home of all kinds of stock. From that part of the State there were sold last year 10,000 head of beef cattle, 60,000 mutton sheep, and 1,125,000 pounds of wool. The great Oregon desert, encircling the northern and eastern part of the county, is the winter home of the cattle and sheep, as the snow rarely falls there in greater quantities than a sufficiency for watering purposes.

The Boston (Mass.) leather district recently had a narrow escape from a big fire on August 30. The building at No. 15 High street was ablaze, causing damage to the leather stock of M. L. Hiller & Sons and Messrs. Moore & Locke, of \$5,000.

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Drop a cent in the slot and out comes a clove.

Drop the clove in the slot under

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Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

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Chicago, selling agents.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Sept. 6, 1899.

The receipts for past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	50,503	36,692	19,993
Same week, 1898 ..	38,413	39,120	18,725
Same week, 1897 ..	52,582	45,114	19,068
Same week, 1896 ..	50,213	35,134	22,966
Same week, 1895 ..	37,805	21,060	12,521
Same week, 1894 ..	36,155	34,558	8,272
Chicago	44,300	116,100	59,800
Omaha	20,600	27,300	27,000
St. Louis	15,500	21,800	7,000
St. Joseph	7,100	19,100	4,700
Kansas City	50,500	36,700	20,000

Total past week.	138,000	221,000	118,500
Previous week ..	158,000	243,100	121,300
Same week, 1898.	153,900	250,800	115,100

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Pkg. Co.	9,070	12,373	3,337
Swift and Company ..	7,194	10,492	7,241
S. & S. Co.	5,409	1,914	1,511
J. Dold Pkg. Co.	564	3,892	75
G. F. S. & Co.	139	4,551	.....
Butchers	600	151	175

Total past week..	22,976	33,373	12,339
Previous week ..	28,746	30,939	8,770
Same week, 1898..	16,621	36,158	8,763

CATTLE.—Last week, taken as a whole, with the exception of the closing day, was what may be called a good week for the shipper. It was also a good week for Kansas City, as we outstepped Chicago in receipts of some 6,000 head of cattle. To be sure the bulk of the receipts were range cattle, but with all that the supply of fairly fat cattle did not show up so badly. Thursday saw the highest price of the week paid for some 1,361 lbs. average well finished steers. Quite a number of cattle changed hands at the price \$5.85@6.25. The part corn and grass fed steers sold from \$5@5.75. Native cows were in small supply, but their place was easily supplied by the Western and Southern run. Stock bulls were in good demand, but the heavy bulls rather dull, 1,380 lbs. average at \$3.35 seem to be the most popular prices going. The receipts of Western range cattle large. Some well finished steers, 1,230 lbs. average, sold as high as \$5.95. A bunch of 103 Western, 1,265 lbs. average, sold at \$5.75. The quarantine cattle were in pretty fair supply, entirely of the grass description. The prices on steers ranging from \$3.40@ \$3.95. Cows were in pretty fair supply, having a range from \$2.50@3.25, probably the range of prices could be more closely defined as running from \$2.75@3.15. The stockers and feeders were in large supply. The prices of the better grades kept well up to the market; the poorer grades disposed to be weak say by 25c. per 100 lbs. Kansas City sent back to the country last week 668 cars, con-

taining 21,351 head; the previous week showed 638 cars, while the corresponding week one year ago, 582 cars. Shipments of fat cattle to the seaboard were 68 to Philadelphia and 12 to New York; total, 80; against 81 previous week, and 48 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle headed by Cudahy, with 2,518 head, United Dressed Beef Company 788, Kraus 577 head, Hammond 365, Schwarzschild 338, Hall 413, with other scattering shipments from 78c.@\$2.00. The complete cessation of the Jacob Dold plant had its effect on the market—as they neither purchased cattle nor hogs on Saturday. However, the Vice-President, J. C. Dold, states that they will commence building as soon as insurance matters are settled. That the new building will be rushed in all matters to a completion compatible with first-class mechanical ingenuity—that phoenix like it will rise immediately, in better shape than before and the most modern improvements adopted, so as to make the slaughter department a model to the most approved and up-to-date achievements in every detail.

Monday was Labor Day, and therefore that had its effect on the market. Tuesday was the Jewish New Year holiday, and this also in a manner had its effect. Fully two-thirds of the arrivals on Monday and Tuesday were stockers and feeders. Some pretty fair fat cattle, but they did not cut much of a figure compared to the world of other kinds offered. Two bunches prime cattle, containing 58 head, were sold on Tuesday at \$6.25. On Monday the highest price obtainable for a bunch of 104, 1,425 lbs. average, \$5.90. Native cows and heifers are still scarce. Some 1,320 lbs. average cows at \$4.10. A few fancy heifers, 828 lbs. average, at \$5.75. Bulls are rather slow, some 1,160 lbs. average selling at \$3.65, the highest price paid. Some pretty fair Texas Western fed steers, 1,113 lbs. average, sold at \$4.60. Some cows, 928 lbs. average, at \$3.00. Bulls, 917 lbs. average, at \$3.15. Some Western, 1,420 lbs. average, at \$5.75. Cows, 1,075 lbs. average, \$3.35. Heifers, 810 lbs. average, \$3.10. The quarantine cattle, for the two first days, rather small in numbers. Steers selling from \$3.25@3.80. Two sales will show the drift of the market; a bunch of 122 head, 1,068 lbs. average, at \$3.85. A bunch of 144, 846 lbs. average, at \$3.20. Cows of 841 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.05, but quite a number of them sold at about \$2.80. The receipts on Monday, 10,600; Tuesday, 15,372 head; Wednesday, 13,164.

The Wednesday's market on dressed beef and export was active at full prices, all showing a better disposition to purchase than for two former days. There was a scarcity of good Western beef animals. In the quarantine division the trade was active and the

prices unchanged. To use a common expression, there was "a world in all" of feeders offerings in the stock yards. The prices on the best grades are not so firm, and it is harder to move the poorer trash than heretofore.

HOGS.—Between the markets of Wednesday and Thursday a marked decline in hogs; Kansas City followed the other markets. Packers on Thursday purchased prime heavies, \$4.35@4.37½; mixed packing, \$4.37½@4.42½; the top on lights for the day, \$4.65; top on heavies, \$4.42½; bulk on lights, \$4.45@4.55, bulk on heavies, \$4.30@ \$4.35; light hogs, \$4.55@4.67½. But the quality on Friday was exceedingly poor; packers complained at such and their prices were accordingly lower. They were even still lower on Saturday, so that heavies sold from \$4.30 @4.35; mixed packing with the wide range, \$3.90@4.32½; the top lights going at \$4.45; bulk, \$4.40@4.50; with top heavies, \$4.32½, with bulk at from \$4.20@4.25. Light hogs were also lower, quoted at \$4.35@4.55. So that Saturday stood showing a decline in prices in comparison with the prices paid Saturday one week ago at from 30c@35c. per 100 lbs. less.

The present week's Mondays receipts, 2,116; Tuesday, 5,080; Wednesday, 7,657. Heavy hogs on Monday stood \$4.20@4.30; mixed packing, \$4.20@4.25; top prices for lights, \$4.45; bulk, \$4.25@4.40; top prices on light hogs, \$4.30, bulk, \$4.25@4.30. On Tuesday there was a better feeling all along the line, packers wanted supplies and they had to pay for their wants, so that heavy hogs stood \$4.25@4.37½, mixed packing \$4.30@4.35, bulk of light hogs, \$4.35@4.45, with bulk of heavy hogs, \$4.30@4.35; light hogs stood \$4.45 for tops, quite a number of them selling \$4.40. The quality was better than usual, but there were not many heavy weights on Wednesday. Mexico was in the market, was willing to pay a good price, but could not obtain them. The best grades sold for 2½c. @5c. higher than prices for the two former days. Prime heavies stood \$4.37½@4.42½, mixed packing \$4.30@4.35, the top for lights was \$4.50, the bulk \$4.35@4.45, top of heavies \$4.42½ with bulk \$4.30@4.37½.

SHEEP.—The sheep market for past week was what may be called a very good one for all the fat animals offered, in fact not enough of fat muttons to supply the demand. Quite a number of the arrivals came direct from Idaho and Utah to Swift's slaughterhouse. An example of the purchases are as follows: 71 lbs. average native lambs at \$5.10. 1884 Utah lambs, 63 lbs. average, at \$4.75. A lot of Utah sheep, 97 lbs. average, at \$3.75. The stockers and feeders were in good demand and brought good prices.

The present week's arrivals on Monday, 6,200; on Tuesday, 5,882; on Wednesday, 4,222. Among the sales we note native lambs of 77 lbs. average, \$5.20. 425 Utah lambs, 64 lbs. average, at \$4.80. Another bunch of 532 Utah lambs same price. 752 Utah ewes, 98 lbs. average, at \$3.30. 462 Utah wethers, 104 lbs. average, at \$3.70. A bunch of 429 Idaho feeding lambs, 56 lbs. average, \$4.50. A bunch of 439 Idaho lambs of 65 lbs. average, \$4.65. Owing to the heavy receipts the market was a shade easier. Some 538 Utah lambs of 58 lbs. average, sold at \$4.85.

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We solicit your orders for Parchment Paper for Wrapping Smoked Meats, Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Bacons, Bellies, California Skinned Hams, etc. For Lining Sausage Boxes, Sliced Ham or Sliced Bacon Boxes, and for Wrapping all Boiled, Cooked and Pressed Meats, also Circles and Linings for Half Barrels and Box Linings. If you want Parchment Paper Printed, ask for Samples and Prices.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The large market of John H. Forler, at Niles, Mich., has been destroyed by fire. The loss, which is partly insured, is estimated at \$4,000.

* The butter factory at East Concord, N. Y., owned by Smith & Gibson, was destroyed by fire. The building and contents were insured for \$1,200.

* The Union Stockyard Permanent Exhibition Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. The incorporators are: Allen R. Smart, John P. Martin and Ravensworth D. Davis.

* The death by suicide of Edward C. Bearce, manager of the Western Beef and Provision Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., occurred recently. Mr. Bearce was a widower, 36 years of age, with children, and was one of the most wealthy business men of that city.

* Idaho cattlemen recently brought into the Union Stockyards at Chicago 22,000 head of cattle and 15,000 head of sheep from different points in the State. There were ten dealers in the party and the prices they received were so large that they decided to take a trip to London.

* In France, a process of utilizing meat that has been seized as unfit for food, and the bodies of animals that have died of disease, for the manufacture of superphosphates, is extensively used. The meat is placed in a vat containing sulphuric acid, which separates the resulting nitrogenous product from the fat. The dead animals, meat, etc., are conveyed in covered wagons to the factory where they are to be utilized, and if the former have not died of glanders or anthrax, they are cut up (otherwise thrown in whole) and placed in covered, lead-lined vats full of sulphuric acid of 66 degrees Beaumé. In the course of a day or two, the fat alone remains, and the animalized sulphuric acid, rich in nitrogenous substances, is drawn off and sent through an underground conduit to the superphosphate factory. There are many advantages in this method of treatment; instead of the unsanitary method of burying such putrid substances directly in the ground, they are effectually disposed of by the complete destruction of all injurious germs; and there results a product available in the manufacture of a valuable fertilizer.—Post.

* J. E. Houtz, internal revenue commissioner for Nebraska and South Dakota, has started a crusade against dealers who are engaged in evading the provision of the oleomargarine laws. There are said to have been many cases of infringement of the legal regulations reported to the federal officers. The State Dairyman's Association has been endeavoring to secure a rigid enforcement of all United States statutes bearing upon the subject. The penalties for a violation of the oleomargarine regulations are severe. Retail dealers are liable to pay fines ranging from \$50 to \$500, while wholesale merchants may be assessed as much as \$2,000 for evading the law. The above penalties relate only to the laws which provide that all oleomargarine and other butter substances shall be plainly stamped when sold and that they shall be kept in receptacles bearing the true name of the articles contained therein. A fine of \$1,000 or less is imposed upon manufacturers who make and sell the butter imitations without having paid the internal revenue tax, and the fine may be accompanied by as long a term as two years in the penitentiary. Persons who buy any of the substances illegally manufactured are subject to fines of \$100 and forfeiture of the merchandise purchased.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to August 30—	1899.	1898.
Chicago	3,200,000	3,475,000
Kansas City	1,285,000	1,510,000
Omaha	1,132,000	870,000
St. Louis	705,000	635,000
Indianapolis	562,000	506,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	166,000	220,000
Cudahy, Wis.	237,400	327,000
Cincinnati	291,000	303,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	705,000	445,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	310,000	312,000
Cedar Rapids	188,300	240,000
Sioux City, Ia.	220,000	178,000
St. Paul, Minn.	155,000	142,000
Louisville, Ky.	218,000	196,000
Cleveland, O.	198,000	219,000
Wichita, Kan.	55,000	77,000
Marshalltown, Ia.	50,000	65,000
Bloomington, Ill.	43,000	50,500
Above and all other.	10,455,000	10,550,000
	—Price Current.	

A \$50,000 Plant.

The Holland Butterine Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa., have purchased a piece of property on First avenue in that city for \$23,000. The plot has a frontage of 96 feet and a depth of 80 feet. The Holland Butterine Company was incorporated a few weeks ago under the laws of Pennsylvania. The members of the concern are Frank McCann, Joseph Hastings, Senator C. A. Muehlbronner, G. A. Samuels and Hay Walker, Jr. The property was purchased as the site for a plant. Plans for a five-story building have been ordered. The structure will be of brick fire-proof construction and is estimated to cost \$50,000. The company will employ about thirty or forty hands.

Permits to Ship Game.

Game Commissioner Thomas Johnson, of Colorado, has sent letters to the wardens about the State, who made application for authority to issue permits to ship game, that the privilege would not be granted. Under the new law the railroad companies cannot carry shipments without a permit from the commissioner.

* The Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission and a committee of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, at their recent joint meeting at Kansas City, adopted plans to prevent the smuggling of cattle from quarantine districts into Kansas and Missouri.

Mr. Vogel Retires.

Mr. Frank E. Vogel, for about eighteen years a member of the firm of Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, has severed his connection with that firm, taking effect September 1. Mr. Vogel's retirement in no way affects the firm, and his friendship toward it is undisturbed.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1899.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of the following posts, respectively, until 12 m., September 28, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions), required during seven months, commencing December 1, 1899, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Banks, Mass.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Fort Hunt, Va.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Strong, Mass.; Fort Totten, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Williams, Me.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; the Josiah Simpson, U. S. A., General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va.; and in addition to potatoes and onions, at Fort McHenry, cabbage. Right reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals to be opened September 28, 1899," and addressed to commissaries of posts to which it relates.

C. A. WOODRUFF,
Col., A. C. G. S., Chief Com'y.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1899. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Supplies in this City for thirty days, commencing Oct. 1, 1899, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock a. m., on Sept. 18, 1899. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Sept. 18, 1899," and addressed to Colonel C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.
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DOLD'S BIG FIRE.

Fire on Saturday morning last visited the plant in Kansas City, Mo., of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, at 12:45 o'clock, and the firemen fought the flames until 6 o'clock before they had the blaze under control. The loss is placed at from \$120,000 to \$500,000. The machinery destroyed was valued at at least \$150,000 and the portion of the building destroyed cannot be replaced for less than \$50,000. Fully 1,000 dressed hogs, 2,500 dressed hogs, 200,000 pounds of lard, and tons of other fresh and preserved meats were destroyed or spoiled by water. The plant was valued at \$1,000,000 and insured for about 80 per cent. of its full value.

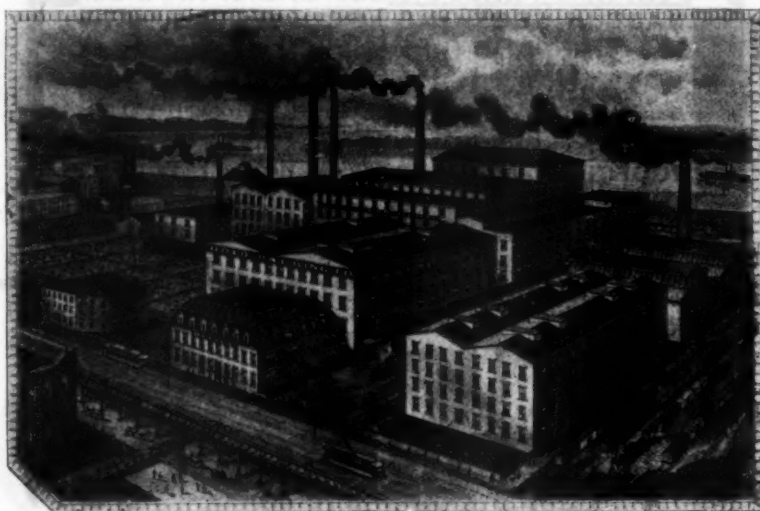
The fire started in the fertilizing department, which is located on the northwest side of the plant. The danger of fighting the fire

the coolers, besides about one and a half million pounds of partly cured pork, in addition to a large quantity of dressed beef, pork, veal and mutton.

The fire wrecked the engine room and cut off all refrigeration from the coolers.

To save such an enormous quantity of meat it was necessary to work day and night shifts. The fresh and partly cured meat was sent to Wichita and the pickled dry salt meats went to the Buffalo house. About fifteen cars of cattle purchased at the yards for the Saturday and Monday slaughter were shipped to Buffalo.

The big Corliss engine, the four refrigerating machines, the electric dynamo and other machinery in the engine house and the lard refinery are a complete wreck, and will have to be replaced with entirely new machinery.



DOLD'S PLANT BEFORE THE BIG FIRE.

was increased by explosions of oil and ammonia. All of the expensive machinery of the big plant was destroyed in half an hour's time.

The fact that there was no breeze at the time accounts for a part of the plant still standing. Had there been any breeze, the whole plant must have surely been consumed.

The firemen worked like beavers and did valiant work. They were handicapped in the beginning by a lack of water pressure.

On a siding north of the plant were some fifty or sixty cars. Many of them caught fire and were drawn away while blazing, by the many switch engines which puffed noisily to the scene without delay; not before, however, ten cars were burned and many damaged to a great extent.

The intention is to rebuild the plant at once. Arrangements were made whereby the local killing for the Dold Company will be done temporarily by other packers. Dold's buyers will continue purchasing stock as usual.

In August the Dold Company bought 17,360 hogs, 3,400 cattle and 653 sheep.

More than 400 men were employed Saturday, day and night, taking meat out of the coolers. There were about four and a half million pounds of pickle and dry salt pork in

The buildings, it is believed, can be rebuilt in thirty days, but there is a fear that it will be difficult to secure new machinery inside of three or four months, as all of the iron and steel works in the country are crowded with orders.

History of the Plant.

The Jacob Dold Packing Company's plant of Kansas City, Mo., is the outgrowth of the plant organized and founded by Jacob Dold in Buffalo, in 1849. It was in 1880, when the Kansas City plant was established by Jacob Dold, with Mr. J. C. Dold, his eldest son, as general manager.

The plant visited by fire was the oldest in Kansas City. It was built in the 60's by Nofsinger & Co., and was occupied by Plankinton & Armour in 1869-70, when the latter were building their plant. When they retired from the place Nofsinger & Co. again took possession and occupied the place until 1880, when the Dold Company acquired the property. The plant covers nearly fifteen acres of ground in the heart of the commercial center of the city and embraces all modern facilities and general advantages necessary to prosecute, in the best and most economical manner, this great industry. The departments occupy twenty-five acres of floor space. The employees number 1,000.

The fire Saturday was the first in the Dold Company's history.



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Fig. B-9.



Fig. D-10.

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Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

BUSINESS IN NEW CROP HINDERED BY VARIABLE VIEWS OVER PRICES—CONFIDENT HOLDING OF THE MILLS THROUGH COMPARATIVELY HIGH PRICES FOR SEED.—BUYERS NOT RESPONDING.

This season's business is not opening with all of the liberal inducements for an active trading that characterized the early period of the previous year. Then prices started so low that the consumers felt that they would not be placed at a disadvantage by all around later transactions or the contingencies of trading. The mills then were willing to sell the oil low there was no difficulty in getting a seed supply at correspondingly easy prices, on the then large cotton crop, while the product was at that comfortable buying price that there was every prospect of an enormous consumption for it; all calculations that way were justified. This year everybody is perplexed over the extent of the cotton crop, the output of seed and its prices, although there are well recognized conditions that place the cotton crop on the whole a little later than in the previous year, while the general belief is that it will be less in volume than then, however some opinions to the contrary. Unquestionably some of the principal sections around the milling centers have less seed to offer now than last year at this time, while they are insisting upon prices that scare the mills over taking it freely, and whose opinions over the prices of oil consequently are at variance, while uniformly, however, on a basis that keep buyers quiet. As the season advances there is less and less inclination on the part of the mills to sell the oil ahead until it is protected by the purchasing of seed. Some of the mills have been able to get seed cheaper than others, but towards the close there seems a better understood idea throughout the South of the comparatively fancy prices that have been made for the seed, and the planters more generally are reaching out for them. In this relatively extreme opinions over the value of the seed, the mills feel that they had better go slow over buying it, and the result is very limited takings of it and delayed crushing, while at this time last year there were very liberal absorptions of the seed offerings ahead and active operations for an unprecedented year's work. No very heavy buying of the seed has been done as yet by the mills; the

most active operations that may have been in Texas and where it has been necessary on the part of some of the mills, to secure the seed to protect some liberal contracts for the oil made at an early date and under prices that it would be possible to trade upon at present. There has, however, been enough seed taken to show its prices and by mills which are working with the impression that

the oil has got to stand upon a profitable basis with the seed, even with the consideration that it means for the product a decidedly higher price than that which formed the basis of most of the large business of the previous year. It is true that more money could be afforded for oil than then if the present statistical conditions for competing fats are to remain. Prices of all soap fats are much higher than last year at this time, and there are good prospects of their remaining so for at least the remainder of the year; but it is altogether probable that consumption on the whole will not be as large as then when the country was short of supplies and was stimulated to buying by the low figures as well as by the improving general business conditions. There would unquestionably be a large busi-

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PURE ASBESTOS. ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.
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REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

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Summer and Winter White "Miners" Oil,
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Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

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"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

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Obtain in Europe best prices for Cottonseed Oils and can therefore afford to pay refiners better prices than obtainable elsewhere.

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ness in the oil as once with more settled conditions, as supplies are rather urgently needed in most European countries, while the soap trades of this country as well are anxious for resupplies in view of the high cost of tallow and other soap greases. But with the belief of the consumers that prices have opened so high that there is a chance of their reacting later on, and that the planters will so modify their views over the prices of seed after awhile that the oil can be had more freely, there is the natural holding off for developments. It is quite certain that oil ought to hold to present firm prices if the prevailing prices of seed are to continue. It is said that in Texas up to \$10 has been paid in instances for seed, delivered to the mills, however lower some other transactions, while along the near Atlantic sections, a few sales have been made at \$9.00@10.00, delivered.

It is that hesitating kind of trading this season that calls for the exercise of more caution all around than was necessary in the beginning of the previous year, while that the traders feeling this will resort to more conservative methods, and that the prospect is not as favorable as then for extensive and general transactions at once. The mills in Texas are generally ready for crushing work, and are looking over the prospects of getting seed. In the near Atlantic sections only a few mills are as yet ready for work, although next week will see an increasing number of them anxious to make the oil if there is

a possibility of getting seed to conform to the market values of the product. Most anxiety over getting the oil would be shown by the Western soap makers, in view of the situation of other fats in strong prices and security, but they are keeping wants down as much as possible until more satisfaction can be had out of the market than at present, or until at least there is a more firmly determined situation. On the other hand none of the mills feel like loading up with seed at its current prices and take the risk as to the oil values being supported. While the belief is that the lard product is low in price, and that in the natural drift of export demands for it that it must do better in price, and that the cottonseed oil will be favorably affected by that feature, through the better situation of the compound product, yet it cannot be denied that there is more or less concern over the effect of the prospective exceptionally big corn crop, and its effect upon the hog supplies for next season, which would make the exporters more conservative buyers than ordinarily if products influenced by the fluctuations in lard, at least after they had filled in with enough of the fats to tide them along. In other words the general situation is not as inviting to exporters or home manufacturers for full, free transactions as last year, when prices were so low that no material risk was taken, while this year with the uncertainty that may or may not give out prolonged firmness. There have been some small lots of crude in tanks sold at near Atlantic points at 16@16½¢, but this market would not pay those prices; some of the mills there hold

higher. In Texas 16@16½¢ quoted, and from this to 17½¢ in other sections. In New York good off yellow is very scarce for prompt delivery; sales have been made of 2,000 barrels for near deliveries at 25¢, while about prime and prime yellow have been sold at 25@25½¢, and strictly prime do. at 26¢, for 3,500 barrels. For new crop prime yellow, September and early October deliveries 24½¢ bid and 25¢ asked, with 2,500 barrels sold at 24½¢. Other sales of 3,000 barrels new crop winter yellow, deliveries through the fall months, at 29¢; 2,250 barrels winter yellow, spot, 28¢; 500 barrels white at 28½¢.

(For later reports, see page 42.)

HAIR MATS

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A. L. Schneidt Curled Hair Co.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.



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Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.


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Beef, Mutton, Pork and Poultry—choice, tender, and juicy.

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The best of each day's output—cured to a nicety.

Swift's Premium Breakfast Bacon

Nicely streaked with lean—selected with care.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard

Always pleases the housewife—put up in unique pails.

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This is the season for Summer Sausage. Our line is unsurpassed and includes—

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Our beef and hog casings are hand-cleaned and of the finest quality. Special attention is given selection to meet requirements of the trade.

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Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

Swift and Company

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Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision

Dealers for Export and Local Trade

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

PURE FOOD INQUIRY.

The testimony of Robert T. Lunham before the Senatorial Pure Food Investigating Commission, sitting recently in Chicago, was as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE CHAIRMAN.

Q. What is your name?

A. Robert T. Lunham.

The Chairman: What is your business?

A. Packing business—pork packing.

The Chairman: What is your firm name?

A. Boyd, Lunham & Co.

The Chairman: Do you pack for export?

A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman: As well as for home consumption?

A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Mr. Lunham, before this committee, we have taken the evidence of a good many witnesses, some of whom are scientists of national reputation, on the subject of antiseptics and preservatives which are used in articles of food; and I desire to know from you, so far as I can properly, and without inquiring into any trade or business of yours, your ideas as to the use of antiseptics—what you consider proper to use—if you don't object to stating just what you do use. You understand we have no disposition to pry into people's business, but the proposition before the committee is to submit some national legislation. Several scientific men have recommended us to recommend a bill which almost prohibits the use of antiseptics in various articles of food. If you have no objection, I would be glad if you would state the antiseptics that you have to use in your business, or what is common in use in the trade, leaving out question of your firm.

A. I hope you don't ask me to give my scientific views on the matter, because I am not much on that. I am more on the practical side.

The Chairman: I understand that. I expect to call some people more on the scientific branch of it. I want to know what the habit and custom is as to the use, for instance, in exporting—packing—meats that you export. Do you use any antiseptics or preservatives in exporting meats?

A. We use borax only in our export meats, but would hardly call that a preservative—the way we use it. I would call it more—well, we use it more to protect the meat than to preserve it. The meat is already preserved when we apply the borax to it. We have been exporting, Mr. Chairman, for 25 or 26 years. We started in knowing nothing of borax in our trade, and as the business worked along we found that the English people especially found fault with our goods because they were too salty. We had to set our wits to work and find something that would obviate that, something that would put the stuff before them as they required it, and after a good deal of experimenting and investigating we found out that borax was just the article required. There is no secret about it, and never was. We told them what we were doing, and of course had them report on it as we shipped the stuff along.

At that time we were doing a very small business. In fact, the Englishmen would not buy the stuff we shipped in those days, because they had to see it. They were a little suspicious of us because they thought we were very crude and didn't know how to put the stuff up. The American packers had a great deal to learn. They used to get their stuff too salty and keep it too long—anyway, it didn't suit their epicurean tastes over there. But this borax has served to solve the whole problem. They said: "That is what we want. Why didn't you give it to us before?" That business has grown—

The Chairman: That is what I wanted to know.

Witness (continuing): Tremendously. The city of Liverpool alone will take from 18,000 to 20,000 boxes of our bacon weekly. Twenty-five years ago they wouldn't take that much in a year; and when we pack this stuff for them we simply take the meat right out of the salt, or saltpetre, where it is cured, and we apply just as little borax as we can to the surface, because it is expensive stuff, and the least quantity we can get along with to fill the purpose the better. When that meat gets over there this borax is all washed off. It simply keeps the meat from getting slimy on the way over. It gets exposed to heat in transit, and the borax keeps it from getting slimy. As soon as they get it over there they take it out of the box and wash the borax off, and it is put in the same condition it was in when it left here. Although I have never seen the meat unpacked over there myself, yet those of our firm who have gone over there and seen it unpacked have said that there is about as much borax washed off the meat when it gets there as there was put on it here originally. I should say we use about from 1 to 1½ per cent. on the surface of the meat when it leaves here.

The Chairman: From 1 to 1½ per cent.?

A. Yes; we use as high as seven pounds a box, 500 pounds to the box; 500 to 600 pounds. If the meat is dry we use less, because less adheres to it, although we brush it off as much as we can when we are packing it, to economize the borax.

The Chairman: As a matter of fact, do they insist on having it cured in that way? Do they make orders saying that it shall be cured with borax?

A. Most decidedly; yes, sir. All our code books read that way. We can't sell goods to them packed in salt. They won't have it.

The Chairman: You say you have been using borax for a good many years.

A. We started to use it in 1875, and our trade has been increasing ever since.

The Chairman: Have you ever heard, or has there ever been any complaint made to you, through any department, of any deleterious effect on the health of any one from the use of pork cured by borax?

A. No, sir; I never heard of anything of that kind until the last few weeks, since this agitation has been started. I have used a good deal of it myself. When I take meat home I always have it rubbed in borax. It keeps the flies off of it in summer time.

The Chairman: What is boracic acid, do you know? It is really ground borax, isn't it?

A. The same thing; yes.

The Chairman: It is the same thing?

A. Yes. As I understand it, boracic acid is in the crude state, but we use it pulverized. It just looks like flour.

Q. What percentage of the exports of pork go out boraxed?

A. Well, I should say, to what we call the fancy English trade 95 per cent. of the meat is packed in borax. You see the reason they want it in borax is this: That if we put salt enough on it to keep it in condition until they get it before the customer or consumer, they get it so salty that they can't use it; so when we pack it in borax we keep it in salt until it is safe. Then we pack it and put it in a box with the borax sprinkled over it, and that keeps it in condition until they get hold of it. It doesn't cure any more. I have always been under the impression that the meat didn't absorb any of the borax whatever.

The Chairman: You haven't any expert knowledge on the question as to the absorbing qualities of meat after it had been cured in salt? I suppose you don't care to give any opinions as an expert. You have your own theory, though, that it does not absorb the borax?

The Chairman: And when they eat meat,

as a rule, the one who eats it does not get the borax?

A. There may be a certain amount on the surface that remains, but the percentage must be very small. Of course we have never given that much study, because we look on it as perfectly harmless. I have seen customers of ours whom we have had for 25 years and they look very healthy, and they eat that boraxed meat all the time. They laugh at me when I ask them if it disagrees with them. It is an absolute necessity to us in our business.

The Chairman: You have never heard of any exception to that rule?

A. Never.

The Chairman: That is, you have never heard of persons being made sick from the use of borax?

A. No, sir.

The Chairman: Could you carry on your business without the use of borax, so far as any known preservative is used now?

A. Well, no. If we couldn't use borax it would bring us to a standstill. Something would have to be found to take its place.

The Chairman: You say you have used borax for 25 years. Within what time has it begun to increase in use? That is, this large increase that you speak of, in the trade generally?

A. For the first year or so I think we were about the only users of it, and by degrees the other packers found themselves compelled to use it. In fact, they used to look on the use of borax as a sort of curiosity at one time, and we had to furnish the borax when we bought the stuff outside, but it was a very short time—a very few years before they all got into the use of it, and now it is in general use, and has been for fully 20 years.

The Chairman: Do I understand you that you get your orders by mail and by cable, and that these orders direct the use of borax?

A. Yes, sir. In our code books everything reads—at the head of every page is: "To be packed in borax." That is to our English—what we call our English fancy trade.

The Chairman: Is that so in Germany as well? You get some orders from Germany, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Do they want it the same way?

A. Yes, sir, they do. There are some classes of meat that you can't ship in salt. The meat would arrive in such shape that it could not be used, more especially pickled cured meats, such as hams and shoulders.

The Chairman: What do you say as to the comparative strength of the ham when packed in salt and when packed in borax? Which makes the stronger ham?

A. The stronger cure?

The Chairman: Yes.

A. Of course the borax has nothing to do with the cure. You have got to cure your ham before you apply the borax.

The Chairman: I understand. After you have it cured with salt you put on the borax. What effect does that have? What effect does the borax have as to the strength of the ham?

A. It has no effect.

The Chairman: It preserves it right where the curing process left off?

A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Without hardening it?

A. When you take the meat out of the salt and expose it to the weather it will form a slime, which will ruin it in a very short time. Borax stops that sliming and affects only the surface. It will not affect the inside. It is only the surface.

The Chairman: I think you have already stated that if you pack it in salt and ship it over there it would be too strong—the salty taste—for their taste.

A. Too salty; yes, sir.

The Chairman: And it would not be so merchantable or salable if it was too salty?

A. It would be worthless. We can't sell hard, salty stuff over there.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Despite the fact that almost every variety continues in active request, the packers do not seem inclined to retain their holdings beyond the usual time. Everything in branded stock has been disposed of and it is improbable that there is even a carload available. There is still a moderate number of natives on hand. Stock is readily salable at present rates for future delivery.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, free of brands, are in fair supply and have sold in substantial quantity at 12½¢.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are in light accumulation; 2,000 of them brought 12¢.

COLORADO STEERS have moved to the number of 12,000, at 11½¢. They are in active request.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold heavily on a basis of 12½¢. Packers are not anxious to move any more stock at this figure.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, are in active request at 11½¢. This figure applies to both lights and heavies.

BRANDED COWS have brought 11½¢, and are sold in advance of kill.

NATIVE BULLS, 1,200 August and September, brought 10½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES. As we predicted in previous issues, an increased demand for hides was a condition to co-existent with the organization of the American Hide and Leather Company. Several of the tanners interested have operated freely and many others would have done so had they not have been deterred by an increase in price. We quote:

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have moved at 10½¢ and are in advancing tendency.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are a strong factor at 10¼¢, for an ordinary selection.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are worth 10¼¢, and the sales on this variety could have been appreciably increased.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are now a well sustained feature at 10¼¢.

NATIVE BULLS have had a good call at 8¼¢ flat. Some demand 9¢ flat.

CALFSKINS are not in active request. Some holders demand 12½¢ for country, but 12½¢ probably comes nearer being an equitable figure.

KIPS moved to the number of 5,000 at 11¼¢.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,
Steering, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Beans, etc.

Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

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And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
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CHARLES RIBBANS,

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NEWARK, N. J.

DEACONS are steady at 65@85¢.

SLUNKS, 25@30¢.

HORSE HIDES have had a fair sale.

They are quotable at \$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—Business has been fair despite the fact that prices are considered prohibitive.

FRESH PACKER PELTS, 70@75¢.

COUNTRY PELTS, 75¢@\$1.10.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 35@55¢.

FRESH PACKER LAMBS, 75¢.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 45@60¢.

KANSAS CITY.

It is still a packer market and they have the situation well in hand. To be sure they still have a tendency of trying to get a little better price every time they sell their next carload, at the same time they are free sellers when the goods are in sight. To be sure when a tanner desires some article that they are sold closely up to or ahead, they can afford to put on the additional ¼¢@½¢, but when the hides are actually in their possession, they then look at the matter from an entirely different standpoint, and are willing to take the ruling market price. The native steer market at this point is very strong. Some of the packers are sold ahead and the heaviest holder, having about 2,000 just put in pack, can well afford to be a little stiff in his holding; 12½¢ and 11½¢ are the popular prices and at this the packers have been free sellers—fully recognizing that that price is a very good one indeed. Butt-brands are closely sold up at 12¢. Colorados are in the same position. Branded cows are sold ahead of slaughter by all the packers except one. He could readily dispose of his holdings at 11½¢, but he thinks that he can get ¼¢ more, as all his other grades of hides are sold way ahead of slaughter; he therefore can afford to test the market on branded cows, as his cows are about the mostly desirable pattern in this country; he may be able to obtain the ¼¢ advance. Still as the demand for cows come from about three sources he may not be able to maintain his position. He feels, however, that he can make the stand for such. There are very few native cows now on this market as the last clearance sales made in this city included all taken off up to September 1. Therefore no matter what hides the packers now have on hand, they have the gratification of seeing sales closely up to slaughter at prices that they cannot help knowing in their hearts are good ones.

SHEEPSKINS.—The sheepskins market is still strong; packers are free sellers. Prices ranging from 70@80¢. If there is an actual shortage in the wool world, which some authorities predict, there can be no doubt but that the packers will be alive to the situation and demand increasing strong prices for their future take off.

BOSTON.

Butts are lining up, with a solid front in Boston, and have sold as high as 10½¢. There isn't an eligible hide obtainable under 12½¢. New Englanders offer at 10¼½¢, and in common with butts are a strong factor. There are comparatively few offerings. The receipts of calfskins are light and dealers are compelled to exert every effort in order to locate avenues of supply. This is partially owing to the fact that the tanners themselves are in possession of a majority of the

available offerings. Sheepskins are in small supply and active request.

PHILADELPHIA.

The manifest intention of holders to retain their hides unless they can move them at a premium militates against traffic. While this spirit characterizes holders it is superfluous to state that quotations are firmly sustained.

We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10¼@11¢.

CITY COWS, 10¼¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10½¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 10¼¢.

COUNTRY BULLS, 9@10½¢.

CALFSKINS.—In indifferent request and comparatively generous supply.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—The packers are closely sold up and the market is very firm.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 12@12½¢.

BUTT-BRANDED, 11¼@12¢.

CITY COWS, 10¼@11¢.

SIDE-BRANDED, 11@11½¢.

NATIVE BULLS, 10¢.

HORSE HIDES, \$2@3.25.

CALFSKINS.—(See page 37.)

SUMMARY.

The packers are well sold up and evidently prefer to keep their wares moving rather than take any chances despite the very favorable outlook. This desire to preserve a steady output is probably responsible for the failure of several projects to slightly advance values, the packers doubtless appreciating the fact that such action would beyond doubt have a restricting influence. All kinds of branded stock is sold ahead of kill, and the present supply of natives is far from burdensome. As a natural sequence of the organization of the new upper leather trust, there is an appreciably increased call in the country market. Many tanners, prominently identified with the new corporation, have been making liberal purchases. These would doubtless have been extended considerably had it not have been that dealers were rather averse to disposing of further stock unless they could obtain a slight premium which, of course, the tanners were equally averse to paying. The Boston market is decidedly strong on both butts and New Englanders, neither being obtainable at less than outside figures, except in inferior quality. The Philadelphians are much given to holding their wares at present, and prices are naturally stiff. New York is closely sold up and the high prices demanded are easily realized.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 12½¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 12¢; Colorado steers, 11½¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 12½¢; No. 1 native cows, 11½¢; under 55 lb, 11½¢; branded cows, 11½¢; native bulls, 10½¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 butts, 40 to 60 lb, 10½¢; No. 2, 10¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10¼¢; branded steers and cows, 10¼¢; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 10¼¢. Native bulls, 8¼@9¢; calfskins, 12½¢; kips, 11¼¢ for No. 1; deacons, 65@85¢; slunks, 25@30¢; horse hides, \$3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, 70@75¢; country pelts, 75¢ \$1.10; country shearlings, 35@55¢; packer lambs, 75¢; country lambs, 45@60¢.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10¼@10½¢; New England hides, 10¼@10½¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10½¢; country cows, 10¼¢; country bulls, 9@10½¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 12@12½¢; butt-branded steers, 11¼@12¢; side-branded steers, 11@11½¢; city cows, 10¼@11¢; native bulls, 10¢; calfskins (see page 37); horse hides, \$2@3.25.

HIDELETS.

H. P. Darlington, hide salesman for Armour & Company, visited the New York market last week.

Geo. Stengel, the Newark, N. J., patent-leather tanner, is building a new tannery on his 5-acre plat in Waverly.

Wm. F. Mills, a prominent leather merchant of the Swamp and formerly identified with Scheptel Bros. & Mills, Kennedy & Auerbach, died on the 2d inst.

The American Hide and Leather Company commenced business last Tuesday. Their offices are located in the Joseph Hecht & Sons' building, 92 and 98 Cliff Street.

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County, New York City,
to any "Chief Engineer" • •

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CONSULTATION FREE.**WE CLEAN YOUR BOILERS.**

We analyze Feed Water and give remedy. Boilers in Packinghouses, Cold Storage Warehouses, Cottonseed Oil Mills, Glue, Soap and Fertilizer Works have all kinds of trouble with all kinds of water.

We can cure your trouble at once and save you money.

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METROPOLITAN STEAM BOILER COMPOUND MFG. CO.,

26 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**HOW CAN THE SALE OF GLUE
BE MADE MORE PROFIT-
ABLE?**

*Written for the National Provisioner and for the
International Fisheries Congress, held
in Bergen, Norway, by Friman Kahrs,
New York.*

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X

(Continued from last week.)

IV.—Attractive Extras for the Consumers.

While a better testing method is the most important step toward improving the glue business, it is not the only one I shall mention.

The money saved by the consumer when he purchases "tested glue" counts, of course, heavily as a direct gain, but along with it comes the valuable chance that only tested glue can give, namely, the proper preparation of the liquid glue with the aid of the test certificate.

It is, however, impossible to realize the full benefit of this chance with the pots and heaters now in use. The consumer must to that end use better appliances for the handling of the glue and improved methods for dissolving it. We learn that too and now the whole appliances and methods has been worked out into **A COMPLETE SYSTEM FOR THE RATIONAL PREPARATION AND USE OF GLUE.**

The special appliances and methods of this system are:

1. Self-weighing glue heaters.

1. Self-weighing glue heaters:

For factories and shops where a larger quantity of glue is used it has been found most advantageous to have one large pot, heater or boiler, where the glue liquid is prepared, from whence it is distributed to the different places, where it is used. For that purpose the heaters are constructed in sizes of 5, 10, 20, 30 gallons and upward.

These "self-weighing" heaters weigh automatically the glue and measure the water, thus enabling the workman to prepare his glue quickly and carefully without any extra labor or loss of time.

The heaters prevent absolutely the spoiling of the glue by heat or the waste of it into crusts or skin, or the thickening up of it by evaporation.

They require less heat than any boiler and keep the glue warm for hours when dissolved. The preparation of the glue liquid is done directly from the figures of the test certificate, whereby the workman is assisted in doing good work by always getting a liquid glue of uniform consistency and known strength.

It should also be stated that these heaters are very simple in construction, and that any tinsmith can build them.

2. The new glue dissolving process.

After the new heaters had been tried the new method for the dissolving of glue was developed.

The main point was to get over the soaking which sometimes required 12 to 16 hours, and often spoiled the glue. Next came the question of the amount of heat needed, and finally

the preparation of the liquid in such a way that when ready it should contain an exact amount of water.

All this the new method does to perfection. While applicable to all kinds of glue, it works best with ground glue, and in such cases to great advantage. We have repeatedly dissolved 30 gallons of a 30 or 40 per cent. solution in less than one hour, including soaking. The saving of time, labor and material is so great, that it has paid many consumers, who buy thick sheet glue, to put in glue grinding machinery in order to evade the long soaking, and to get the full benefit of the dissolving process.

For all the wall paper factories and for the makers of surface coated papers the process is specially advantageous. Special description of this process is contained in the book on "The Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine," published by The National Provisioner.

(To be continued.)

The Boston Artificial Leather Company, of Springfield, N. J., has filed articles of incorporation with the clerk of Union County, N. J. The capital stock is \$100,000, all of which is paid in. The company will erect a large factory at Springfield and manufacture water-proof coatings and findings. The incorporators are Walter M. Pole, George H. Davidson and Frank B. Colton, all of Springfield.

White Bros. & Co., leather manufacturers of Lowell, Mass., have decided to enter the American Hide & Leather Company, commonly referred to as the upper leather trust.

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Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—Despite a further hardening of prices in England, with the London sale on Wednesday reporting 3@6d advance, and where fully 1,200 casks were sold out of 1,400 casks offered, the markets in this country have hardly changed for the week, although they may be quoted as essentially steady. We do not consider the position all around as in shape for the development of a normal tone, and for the following reason: Exporters know that they could not secure much of a supply for immediate delivery if they should stand in as buyers, and their consequent quiet look prevents a display of other than rather nominal features.

However, a sale of 50 hogsheads city was made on Wednesday at 4½c, while 50 hogsheads had been sold before this at 4½c, making 100 hogsheads as the sales since the middle of August. Yet the melters are well sold ahead for this week's delivery on old buying interest, and it will be next week before accumulations are made, while these would not be material. The production of city in hogsheads for several weeks has not been more than 600 hogsheads weekly; of these about 200 hogsheads go in regularly to the home trade on contract deliveries, leaving about 400 hogsheads for open offer, and which up to and including this week had been sold ahead. It is presumed that next week the production will increase about 200 hogsheads, as collections of fat are daily becoming larger on the increased local meat consumption with the return of the country sojourners. We believe that there would be a stronger market if there was more tallow to sell, since the exporters if they could afford to pay 4½c for city in hogsheads a fortnight or more since would be enabled to pay it now, with an advance of 6@9d in that time in the English markets. It looks as though the shippers were biding the time for a supply to work upon. Not much can be expected from the home trade until more spirit is manifested by the shippers over the situation. The calmer conditions over buying extend to the West, where prices are as last week, but where the supplies are also very moderate to keeping demands in a narrower channel, while

tending to prevent an exhibition of wants. The Continent shippers are figuring a little over choice goods, but they are in no way prompt over their takings, and the general condition of business is of a conservative order. For city in tierces 4½c is a quotable price, although to 5c is asked. It looks now as though the contract deliveries of city in hogsheads for the week would go in at 4½c, as there is little probability of a change in the market to-morrow (Thursday), as for that matter in the remainder of the week. The country made tallow is not shipped forward at all freely and the receipts here consequently are moderate; this is because the melters in the interior find themselves with small accumulations after the attractive markets they have had for their productions for some time, particularly in localities West, which have urgently needed supplies. The home trade here is taking up the moderate supplies of country here at 4½@4¾c, as to quality, and occasionally at 4½c. The Chicago market has not shown marked change for the week, where a quiet and fairly steady

feeling prevails, and where demands may be expected to enlarge at any time when accumulations are of consequence to permit it. Prime packers there quoted at 5½c, No. 2 do. at 3½@4½c; No. 1 city renderers, 4½@4¾c; No. 2 do., 3½@4c.

On Thursday, in New York, there were 200 hogsheads city taken by the home trade at 4½c, which cleaned up the offerings, and which made the settling price for the weekly contract deliveries 4½c. (Friday's markets on page 42.)

OLEO-STEARINE.—The position has not varied from the previous week. The pressers have not made accumulations sufficient to weaken their faith over prices, while the later stronger developments of the lard market leads them to believe that the compound lard people will shortly be more interested over buying, whose takings, however, for the week have been of a very moderate order. It is essentially a 6½c market, while 60,000 pounds have been sold for the week at 6½c, and about 135,000 pounds in lots at Chicago, from second hands, at 6½c.

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and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and other Chemicals. Cocoanuts, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Rosins, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine, and other articles used by Soapmakers and other manufacturers.

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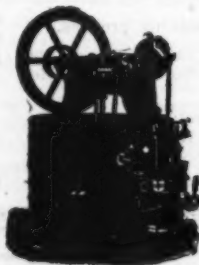
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Receivers of Tallow and Grease.

Prompt Returns.

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

LARD STEARINE tones up a little in price so far as concerns the holding basis, with very little of a supply to be had here, and the trading essentially in city made on exporters' wants. About 6½¢ quoted.

GREASE.—No trouble is found in supporting a firm line of prices, as the supplies have not a chance to enlarge materially after the recent large business, and notwithstanding there has been a quieter feeling for the week on the part of both export and home trade buyers. "A" white quoted at 4½¢@4¼¢, "B" white at 4¼¢@4¼¢, yellow at 3¼¢@3¼¢, bone and house at 4¼¢@4¼¢. At Chicago brown quoted at 3¼¢@3¼¢, yellow at 3¼¢@3¼¢, and white at 3¼¢@3¼¢.

GREASE STEARINE is fairly well supported in price. In fact the sentiment of holders is quite firm as following recent large sales, although current demands are not so brisk as those latterly. White quoted at 5¢, and yellow at 4¼¢@4¼¢.

LARD OIL.—Towards the close of the week there were freer buying orders from the large consumers, whose views over taking supplies are stimulated by the better tone to the lard market. Besides this there are better demands from the home distributors who are having increased demands for small lots. Quoted at 41¢ to 43¢.

CORN OIL.—There has been a good sale to exporters and with well sold up supplies of the mills, the position is a very firm one. Liberal quantities have been sold ahead as far as November. Quoted at \$3.50@3.70 for large and small lots.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Four Produce Exchange memberships were sold at public sale at from \$75 to \$90.

Proposed for membership: Wm. Lawrence Brown (G. S. Hart & Co., cheese), by E. P. Post; Henry Julius Kaltebach (distilling), by Jacob R. Halstead; John James Culbertson (Continental Cotton Oil Company), by August Elbert; George Alyea Brinkerhoff (life insurance), by George F. Matilage.

Visitors at the Exchange: R. Glegg, Glasgow; H. S. Sparks, Alton; J. C. Gifford, Finley Barrell, Thomas Beard, G. W. Higgins, Jr., E. S. Jones, George Thomas, J. C. Paye, C. G. Case, Chicago; C. C. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; Albert Lackman, Cincinnati; Thos. Akin, St. Louis; T. P. Smith, Detroit; C. S. Fellows, Milwaukee.

It is announced that William Tidd & Co., operating a tannery at Merrill, Wis., will unite with the American Hide & Leather Company and have transferred their plant to that corporation.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission
and
Export Dealers,

526 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.

Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
Fertilizing Materials,
Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.

Trichinosis in German Meat.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the Association of Importers of American Meat, in its annual report, says that out of 300 cases of trichinosis last year nearly every case was traced to German meat inspected in Germany.

Mr. Whipple's Business Change.

Mr. Marc M. Whipple, who for so many years was Assistant General Manager of the American Machine & Tool Company, of Boston, Mass., has severed his connection with this firm to accept a more important business connection with the J. H. Long Machine Company of that city. Mr. Whipple needs no introduction to the trade, as his long connection in the general machine business has given him that reputation for skilful and prompt work for concerns who require the best of results in the manufacture of special machinery. The National Provisioner joins with Mr. Whipple's many friends in wishing him success in his new location.

New Amarillo Association.

The Amarillo (Tex.) Panhandle Fair and Live Stock Association has been organized in that city with a paid-up capital of \$10,000. The object of the association is for the improvement of the breeding of live stock and the agricultural interests of the Panhandle of Texas and for public and social entertainment.

The following men, representing very extensive cattle, land and moneyed interests of this country, comprise the board of directors, viz.: R. L. Strongfellow, W. H. Fuqua, J. L. Smith, W. S. Maddrey, M. C. Nobles, P. H. Suwald, J. T. Holland, W. J. Clarke, R. Jowell, A. H. Wood, J. N. Donoho, J. C. Powell, J. D. Humlin, Frank Anderson and Richard Walsh.

This association will give each year a live stock and agricultural exhibit at Amarillo.

Grounds have been selected and work on the necessary buildings, etc., will begin at once, and it is expected to have an exhibit at some date this coming fall that shall be second only to the great Dallas fair.

New Stockyards Company.

A dispatch from Honolulu, H. I., August 15, says: "The Honolulu Stockyards Company has just been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Interested in the company are some of the largest stock and horsemen of the islands. A. Newhouse, formerly of Stockton, is one of the leading stockholders. W. S. Withers is the promoter of the company, and will be its general manager. The object of the company is to provide a live stock market there, to which stock of all kinds can be consigned for sale, and to engage extensively in the importation of sugar plantation mules."

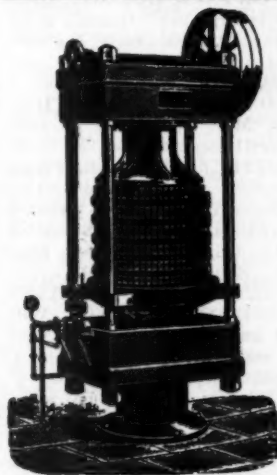
Millions of Breeding Ewes.

In the United States there are about 16,000,000 breeding ewes, but they are not half as easily bought, says the "Butchers' and Stockgrowers' Journal," as they were three years ago. In truth, the bulk of them are not purchasable at any price.

* The Bank of Commerce, at Norfolk, Va., representing the Newport News Abattoir Company, held subscription lists until Monday, the 4th inst. The Newport News Abattoir Company has in its directorate some very prominent men, among whom are: Ex-Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall, of Virginia; Dr. L. S. Filbert, who is the president of the Vulcanite Paving Company, of Philadelphia, and J. Bell Austin, who is secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia Stock Company; quite a number of very influential bankers, merchants and manufacturers throughout the State have already interested themselves in the company.

Read The National Provisioner.

PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
will be sent Free of Charge.
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when
putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
300 Greenwich Street

TINNOL, A Paste that Sticks. No Discoloring of Labels.
No Rust Spots on Tin.
No Peeling Off.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 631,285. HYDRAULIC PRESS. Alexander Euston, St. Louis, Mo. Filed April 3, 1899. Serial No. 711,468.
- 631,286. HYDRAULIC PRESS. Alexander Euston, St. Louis, Mo. Filed April 3, 1899. Serial No. 711,469.
- 631,287. APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING OILS. Alexander Euston, St. Louis, Mo. Filed January 23, 1899. Serial No. 703,166.
- 631,291. PULVERIZING MACHINE. Gideon Frisbee, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 15, 1898. Serial No. 683,537.
- 631,298. ROTARY DRIER. Levi Grill, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor of one-half to C. O. Bartlett & Co., same place. Filed July 2, 1898. Serial No. 685,019.
- 631,335. BATING PROCESS. Henry Schlegel, Lapeer, Mich. Filed June 9, 1898. Serial No. 682,986.
- 631,337. BUTTER WORKER. Asa F. Severance, Noblesborough, Me. Filed April 12, 1898. Serial No. 677,357.
- 631,351. WEIGHING APPARATUS. John M. White, Tobias, Neb. Filed November 18, 1898. Serial No. 696,776.
- 631,372. ANIMAL-RELEASING DEVICE. Thomas B. Sauman, Wapanucka, Ind. Ter. Filed April 8, 1899. Serial No. 712,214.
- 631,377. AIR CLEANSING AND COOLING DEVICE. Joseph McCreery, Toledo, Ohio. Filed May 27, 1898. Serial No. 681,592.
- 631,386. LABELING MACHINE. Richard H. W. Schmidt and Cornilia F. Schmidt, Kansas City, Mo. Filed November 19, 1897. Renewed March 21, 1899. Serial No. 700,905.
- 631,396. PROCESS OF RECOVERING GLYCERIN. Jeanne de Diesbach, near Montdidier, France. Filed May 24, 1898. Serial No. 681,620.
- 631,451. MEAT-CUTTER. Hubert K. Wood, Hartford, Conn. Filed November 12, 1898. Serial No. 696,223.
- 631,457. GARBAGE CREMATOR OR CALCINER. Frederick W. Dennis, Atlanta, Ga., assignor of one-half to James Franklin Lester, same place. Filed August 5, 1898. Serial No. 687,863.
- 631,541. POULTRY COOP. Elias F. Hewitt, North Jackson, Ohio. Filed April 19, 1898. Serial No. 678,183.
- 631,568. EVAPORATOR. William B. Gere and Irving S. Merrell, Syracuse, N. Y., assignors to the Merrell Soule Co., same place. Filed September 13, 1898. Serial No. 690,837.
- 631,687. SWITCH FOR ABATTOIR TRACKS. George W. Whaley, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 3, 1898. Serial No. 698,157.
- 631,723. CHURN. Isaac Key, Leach, Ind. Filed November 14, 1898. Serial No. 696,480.
- 631,738. COMPOSITION FOR EXPELLING RATS, ETC. Eben Dowie and James M. Oxley, Montreal, Canada. Filed March 11, 1899. Serial No. 708,734.
- 631,774. MILKING MACHINE. Charles C. Bundy, Freeman, Mo. Filed Dec. 8, 1898. Serial No. 698,691.
- 631,798. CALF FEEDER. John B. Learned, Northampton, Mass. Filed March 28, 1899. Serial No. 710,899.
- 631,840. LEACH FOR TAN BARK. Jas. D. Wood, Rapson, Mich. Filed Jan. 20, 1899. Serial No. 702,874.
- 631,846. MEAT MIXING AND KNEADING MACHINE. Frederick Cowin, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Anglo-American Provision Company, same place. Filed Jan. 3, 1899. Serial No. 701,074.
- 631,861. FOLLOWER FOR PACKING BARRELS. Norris M. Root, Masonville, N. Y. Filed Dec. 16, 1898. Serial No. 699,479.
- 631,868. APPARATUS FOR COMPRESSING, STERILIZING AND PURIFYING AIR. Allen Fowler and Andrew J. Harpole, Union City, Tenn. Filed Dec. 31, 1897. Serial No. 664,920.
- 631,875. CREAM SEPARATOR. John H. Morris, Maquoketa, Iowa. Filed June 24, 1899. Serial No. 721,780.
- 631,886. APPARATUS FOR IMPREGNATING MEAT. Karl Baum, Mannheim, Germany. Filed June 25, 1898. Serial No. 684,495.
- 631,894. CHOPPING BLOCK. William Linkenbach, Shelbyville, Ind. Filed April 28, 1899. Serial No. 714,827.
- 631,955. CAN OPENER. John H. Dawson, Oxford, Pa., assignor of one-half to John W. Woodside, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Nov. 9, 1899. Serial No. 695,921.
- 632,135. PACKING CASE. Thomas Miller, Jr., and William C. Joslin, Springborough, Ohio. Filed May 18, 1899. Serial No. 717,293.
- 632,148. PROCESS OF REFINING OILS. Sigmund G. Rosenblum, London, Eng. Filed Nov. 21, 1898. Serial No. 697,092.
- 632,154. TAWING LEATHER. Joseph W. Smith, Girard, Ohio, assignor to Carrie H. New, Youngstown, Ohio. Filed March 18, 1899. Serial No. 709,737.
- 632,156. PRESS PLATE. Charles E. Snyppe, Gretna, La. Filed Dec. 29, 1898. Serial No. 700,630.
- 632,156. PRESS PLATE. Charles E. Snyppe, Gretna, La. Filed March 4, 1899. Serial No. 707,793.
- 632,158. PRESS FOR EXTRACTING OIL, ETC. Charles E. Snyppe, Gretna, La. Filed May 26, 1899. Serial No. 718,418.
- 632,160. BARREL HEATER AND FEED COOKER. Charles H. Van Alstyne, Manchester, Iowa. Filed April 15, 1899. Serial No. 713,137.
- 632,162. ENAMELED LEATHER. George S. Wolff, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Sept. 17, 1898. Serial No. 691,184.
- 632,163. ENAMELED LEATHER. George S. Wolff, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed July 5, 1899. Serial No. 722,854.
- 632,171. STOCK FEEDER AND WATERER. Herman J. Bolinski, New London, Wis. Filed Nov. 7, 1898. Serial No. 695,728.
- 632,175. BAG OR SACK HOLDER. David S. Cook, Sellersburg, Ind. Original application filed Aug. 10, 1898. Serial No. 688,264. Divided and this application filed April 25, 1899. Serial No. 714,418.
- 632,192. FEED CUTTER. Aubrey Mills, Clark's Fork, Mo. Filed June 4, 1898. Serial No. 682,611.
- 632,195. SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER AND PROCESS OF PREPARING SAME. William W. McLaurin, Milliken Park, Scotland, assignor to Smith & McLaurin, Limited, same place. Filed Oct. 31, 1898. Serial No. 695,100.
- 632,206. APPARATUS FOR TREATING BLACK PLATE FOR TANNING. William Schaefer and John Schaefer, Wheeling, W. Va., assignors of two-thirds to A. H. Wiedebusch, Joseph Handlan, John C. Devine, and George Stein, same place. Filed Jan. 30, 1899. Serial No. 703,950.
- 632,208. COMPOSITION FOR TAWING LEATHER. Joseph W. Smith, Girard, Ohio, assignor of one-third to Carrie H. New, Youngstown, Ohio. Filed June 16, 1898. Serial No. 683,570.

Trade-Marks.

- 33,315. CERTAIN NAMED CANNED AND BOTTLED GOODS. Seeman Bros., New York, N. Y. Filed May 11, 1899. Essential feature: A portrait of Lord Byron. Used since May, 1897.

33,321. BUTTER. David W. Lewis, New York, N. Y. Filed July 10, 1899. Essential feature: The words "Blue Ribbon." Used since July 6, 1899.

33,332. SOAP AND TOILET POWDERS. Max Rink, New York, N. Y. Filed July 10, 1899. Essential feature: The word Reducine. Used since July 5, 1899.

33,344. ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS. Rasin-Monumental Company, Baltimore, Md. Filed July 12, 1899. Essential feature: The word "Monumental" and the picture of the Washington Monument of Baltimore. Used since May, 1894.

33,345. ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS. Rasin-Monumental Company, Baltimore, Md. Filed July 12, 1899. Essential feature: The word "Universal" and the representation of a globe. Used since May, 1899.

33,378. BUTTER. Henry S. Connors, Kansas City, Mo. Filed Nov. 21, 1898. Essential feature: The representation of a rectangular label and a bunch of clover leaves and blossoms partially hid behind said label. Used since Nov. 1, 1898.

33,384. SOAP FOR POLISHING SILVERWARE. Agnes M. Morrison, Syracuse, N. Y. Filed July 20, 1899. Essential feature: The representation of a coffee or tea pot with the representation of a cat looking at its reflection in the pot. Used since June 1, 1897.

33,400. ARTIFICIAL BUTTER. The Capital City Dairy Company, Columbus, Ohio. Filed July 26, 1899. Essential feature: A portrait of Christopher Columbus. Used since July 5, 1899.

33,420. TOILET SOAP. Charles F. Miller, Lancaster, Pa. Filed July 29, 1899. Essential feature, the term "Uwanta."

Designs.

31,399. CAN-BOTTOM. Henry M. Case, Phelps, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Samuel M. Lawrence, same place. Filed July 17, 1899. Serial No. 724,201.

31,417. REFRIGERATOR. Freeman N. Young and Francis E. Thompson, Arlington, Mass. Filed June 28, 1899. Serial No. 722,198.

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on Aug. 31, 1899.

	Aug. 31, 1899.	Aug. 31, 1898.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	99,801	75,481
Mess pork, winter packed (old), '97-98, bbls.	13,745	20,521
Mess pork, winter packed (old), '96-97, bbls.	2,016	...
Mess pork, summer packed, bbls.	29,504	27,198
Other kinds of pork, bbls.	195,775	171,614
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1898, tcs.	19,270	15,891
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1898, tcs.	7,910	12,850
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	34,379,620	32,800,781
S. R. middles, lb.	2,010,344	2,650,275
S. C. middles, lb.	5,834,271	4,970,485
Extra S. C. middles, lb.	7,151,337	...
**Extra S. R. middles, lb.	430,007	1,442,692
D. S. shoulders, lb.	1,087,204	1,323,382
S. P. shoulders, lb.	1,834,788	2,246,059
S. P. hams, lb.	24,066,643	34,911,921
D. S. bellies, lb.	12,319,391	9,061,534
S. P. bellies, lb.	8,220,301	7,655,563
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.	7,096,958	10,028,904
S. P. Boston shoulders, lb.	2,475,090	2,362,448
S. P. skinned hams, lb.	6,319,306	10,036,306
Other cuts of meats, lb.	17,471,126	25,175,114

*Includes lard in storage tanks. **Formerly included under head of "Other Cuts of Meats."

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received— Aug., 1899.	Shipped Aug., 1899.
Pork, bbls.	2	15,551
Lard, gross weight, lb.	2,960,138	37,207,679
Meats, gross weight, lb.	15,027,147	81,736,850
Live hogs, No.	572,066	136,201
Dressed hogs, No.	4	92

Average weight of hogs received August, 244; August, 1898, 243; August, 1897, 249.

Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on Aug. 31, 1899.

	Aug. 31, 1899.	Aug. 31, 1898.
Mess pork, bbls.....	190	2,087
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	3,584	1,903
P. S. lard contract, tes.....	17,123	18,447
Other kinds lard, tes.....	4,903	4,242
S. R. middles, lb.....	4,980,630	8,486,358
S. C. middles, lb.....	903,957	3,074,145
Extra S. C. middles, lb.....	7,735,233	5,121,611
L. C. middles, lb.....	393,244	254,071
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	2,748,690	3,674,796
D. S. bellies, lb.....	2,722,728	3,265,384
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	180,775	716,423
S. P. hams, lb.....	9,512,584	15,071,083
S. P. bellies, lb.....	5,002,403	4,414,080
S. P. Cal. hams, lb.....	2,131,512	4,236,314
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	1,788,084	1,588,854
Other cuts meat, lb.....	7,836,031	7,609,892

LIVE HOGS.

	Aug. 1899.	Aug. 1898.
Received.....	171,502	205,671
Shipped.....	20,319	22,596
Driven out.....	151,344	181,638

Stocks of Provisions in Mil- waukee on Aug. 31, 1899.

	Aug. 1899.	Aug. 1898.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.....	9,126	7,905
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls.....	145	...
Mess pork, winter packed, bbls.....	...	...
Other kinds b'r'd pork, bbls.....	3,255	2,982
P. S. lard, contract, tes.....	5,916	87
Other kinds of lard, tes.....	1,211	910
S. R. middles, lb.....	1,027,170	2,596,556
S. C. middles, lb.....	1,019,327	242,217
Extra S. C. middles, lb.....	1,091,525	902,733
L. C. middles, lb.....	177,646	274,856
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	89,967	294,784
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	98,820	941,135
S. P. hams, lb.....	2,591,250	5,243,700
D. S. bellies, lb.....	1,712,399	1,842,965
S. P. bellies, lb.....	286,080	506,800
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.....	651,800	1,210,567
S. P. Boston shoulders, lb.....	...	...
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	382,300	390,000
Other cuts of meats, lb.....	3,583,200	4,866,729

The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which are added estimates of the former year and stocks in cities named:

	Sept. 1, 1899.	Sept. 1, 1898.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	59,000	44,000
Other British ports.....	9,000	10,000
Hamburg.....	15,000	20,000
Bremen.....	3,000	3,000
Berlin.....	2,000	2,000
Baltic ports.....	9,000	9,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Mannheim.....	3,500	3,000
Antwerp.....	7,000	5,000
French ports.....	4,500	7,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe.....	113,000	104,000
Afloat in Europe.....	48,000	58,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	161,000	162,000
Chicago contract.....	215,045	187,505
Chicago, other kind.....	7,910	12,850
East St. Louis.....	15,000	1,925
Kansas City.....	22,026	22,689
Omaha.....	3,486	4,200
New York.....	13,110	9,912
Total tierces.....	437,577	401,081

Answers to Correspondents.

TANNER, UNION CITY.—Commercial neatsfoot oil can be made from fleshing grease by chilling to a temperature equivalent to the cold test and then pressing at that temperature. The residue may be used as a very desirable hard tallow. The regular neatsfoot oil of trade is made from the feet of cattle.

W. V. T. UGAHAURANGA, NEW ZEALAND.—(1.) There are no books published on the manufacture of extract of beef and such products. (2.) The Manufacture of Sausages

is the only one of that kind printed in English. (3.) We can furnish you with the method of making the beef extract if you so desire, either in the form of fluid or solid extract.

BUTCHER, OHIO.—(1.) Our recipes furnished, keep abreast of the times, economize and save money. They also cheapen and substitute costly material with other equally as serviceable and good, accomplishing the desired results with a great saving of labor and expense. They utilize waste, refuse and all by-products, where, nowadays, most of the profit in the slaughtering business is looked for. (2.) We can furnish you with all desired methods, inexpensive and reliable for the process you want, and guarantee you satisfaction.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., asks "what is the difference between evaporation and distillation." Evaporation is a general method of separating water and other volatile matter from the non-volatile. Liquids evaporate rapidly at or near boiling point in broad shallow pans or boxes, freely exposed to the air. Distillation is merely a case of evaporation in which the volatile portion is collected. The liquid to be distilled is placed in a receptacle and boiled. The vapors pass over and are collected and condensed in another receptacle. The volatile portion passing over into the condenser is called the distillate and the portion remaining is called the residue, residuum, etc.

—The Linfield Cold Storage & Ice Company, of Linfield, Pa., intend erecting a six-story and basement building, 60x80 feet, for storage purposes. Estimates are being taken from private plans in the office of Charles McCaul, 10 North Eleventh street, Linfield.

STICK TO THE ORIGINAL!



What has stood the test of years must have merit. Under the levelling process of commerce, no article can maintain leadership unless it deserves it. And the fact that Bell's Spiced Sausage Seasoning and Bell's Sausage Dressing have stood the test for over 35 years simply shows that they best satisfy the needs of the sausage maker. They deserve success. Bell's are the only original. There are many puny imitations. The best way to deal with them is to avoid them. They must disappoint. Bell's never.

BELL'S SPICED SAUSAGE SEASONING (35 years the leader) is a composite seasoning; seasons better, more uniformly, easier than a dozen varieties and cheaper. We grind our own spices and granulate our herbs and nothing but the best has ever been used. That's worth a great deal to you. Nothing but the best spiced seasoning can make the best sausages. Better always use Bell's and build up a good sausage reputation. Bell's will stand by you, when the puny imitations will destroy, paralyze trade. **STICK TO THE ORIGINAL!**

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Unscrupulous concerns have been taking orders ostensibly for Bell's, and billing them as such, while actually filling the orders with the cheap, disastrous, unsatisfactory imitations. As such roguery is but a cloaked form of robbery, and as it must work havoc to the sausage trade, we have withdrawn Bell's from all supply houses except four honorable houses. We will name these on request. Your orders for Bell's will be filled by these or any wholesale grocer or direct by us. But be sure you specify and get Bell's. Refuse all others. Substitution is the fraud of the age. It should be abolished. Every time you order Bell's you help stamp out substitution. Free Catalogue tells you all about our Sausage Seasonings. Free sample will show you what Bell's is. State what kind of seasoning you need and free sample will be sent.

BELL'S PATENT PARCHMENT LINED SAUSAGE BAGS. The most practical Sausage Bags to date. Some packers order in lots of

50,000. That shows their popularity. Free prices and samples sent on request.

BELL'S MEAT CUTTERS. No. 1 will cut 100 lbs. pork in one minute; No. 2 will do the same in three minutes. We challenge any other meat cutters to do the same amount and same quality of work in so little time. We except none. Bell's are made of right material and act accordingly. Interesting prices and catalogue free on request.

BELL'S HAM PUMPS. The Ham Pump triumph of the age. Best packers use them. Do easier and better work than the imitations. Last longer and don't cost too much. Illustrations and prices free for the asking.

Please bear in mind that we are headquarters for Spiced Seasonings, Meat Cutters, Sausage Machinery and other sausage appliances. Tell us what you want and we will tell you what we will do.

THE WILLIAM G. BELL COMPANY, (Established 1861. Incorporated 1891.) **BOSTON, MASS.**

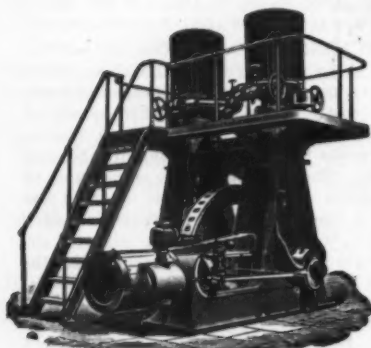
FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
INCORPORATED 1885.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.

S. B. RINHART, President.
A. H. STRICKLER, Vice Pres.
H. B. STRICKLER, Treasurer.
EZRA FRICK, Gen'l Man. & Sec.
A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.



CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. ICE MAKING MACHINERY. HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**



SMALL AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

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SMELLS.

BAD SMELLS, NASTY SMELLS, HORRID SMELLS,
ARE COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY USING

"PURIFINE."

It does not create. It prevents smells, takes away all other smells and leaves none of its own. It don't smell itself, just kills other smells. The only disinfectant on the market that kills bad smells. You use it with hot or cold water. One gallon of Purifine is good for 10 to 20 gallons of water, and makes a strong NON-POISONOUS smell killer and can be used with sprinkling can, sponge, cloth or broom about Slaughterhouses, Hide Warehouses, Packinghouses, Cold Storage Buildings, Factories, Meat Markets and Rendering Works. Sample gallon sent by express, charges prepaid to your office door for \$2.00 with order. Put up in 10 gallon kegs, 25 gallon half barrels and 50 gallon barrels. Our printed matter tells all about it.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 107 Chambers Street.

D. C. GRAY, Manager.

FITCH CHEMICAL CO., Bay City, Mich.

American Beef in Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, the county town of the greatest cattle feeding county in Scotland, is receiving weekly importations of American beef. This trade, which has been going on for some time on a growing scale, has now become so large, that tons of American beef are being regularly sold in that town. It is an important fact, that this meat can be shipped to London and Glasgow and railed from these places to Aberdeen and there sold at prices which cut out the home fed product. Of this there can be no doubt, that the foreign feeders have invaded the premier cattle county, which has hitherto been regarded as sacred to "Prime Scotch," and that the competition is sufficiently formidable to cause uneasy reflections among the northern farmers, who begin to wonder, when the staple industry of the district is being assailed at their own doors, what the future shall have in store for them.—Dundee Courier.

Somersetshire Bacon Curing Co.

A private company, of which Mr. T. H. Bailey and Mr. Fred Stroud are the promoters, has been formed for establishing a modern bacon curing plant at Somersetshire, England, under the style of The Somersetshire Bacon Curing Company, to be located in the town of Bruton. An old mill, with water power, with about two acres of adjacent land, has been acquired and the walls of the building are rising toward completion. The water power of the Brue will be utilized by means of turbines of about 40 horsepower used largely to drive the refrigerating machine.

The Great Northern Soap Works, of Oak Park, Ill., have been incorporated with a capital of \$2,500 to manufacture soaps. The incorporators are: Andrew P. Blackstone, Carlos J. Ward and Nathaniel M. Jones, of that place.

JOHN R. ROWAND, MANUFACTURER OF

CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized; Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand,
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

ONLY \$3.00 FOR 52 WEEKLY ISSUES.

Ice and Refrigeration

Notes.

—The Anheuser-Busch cold storage plant at Galena, Kan., has been destroyed by fire. The destruction was the work of an incendiary.

—The McBride ice plant at Twin Lakes, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The plant was the property of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. The proprietors will rebuild at once.

—The Ryan & Newton Company, of Spokane, Wash., will build a large creamery at that place. The churn will turn out 800 pounds at one churning. This will be one of the largest creameries in the Northwest.

—Frank C. Snyder and Fred H. Snyder, of the Northwestern Cold Storage Company, St. Paul, Minn., have applied for permission to change the name of the company to The Securities Company of Minneapolis, Minn.

—James Palmer and Frank P. Crouch have petitioned the Common Council of Rochester, N. Y., to grant them a franchise for a large public market at that city, at East Main street, corner of North Goodman street. The request is likely to be granted as the site is less objectionable than that formerly rejected by the authorities.

—The plans for the power house and ice plant of the Newport News and Old Point Comfort Railway and Electric Company, at Hampton, Va., are completed. The architect is Henry Brauns. The plant will be 109x172 feet. It is to be built of brick. The boiler capacity of the power house will be 2,000 horse-power. The ice factory will have a 40-ton plant. It will be so built as to admit of doubling this daily capacity at will.

Natural Refrigeration.

Mr. E. S. Balch, at the Franklin Institute, London, England, recently read a paper on "Subterranean Ice Deposits," in which he says natural refrigerators are of five kinds, viz.: Gullies and troughs, where ice remains; boulder taluses, containing ice; ice sheets, overlaid by soil or rocks; wells, mines and tunnels, which freeze at times, and caves with abnormally low temperature mostly containing ice. London "Cold Storage" adds this commentary, in part: For four of these five different rock formations, as far as they are connected with ice, we have only two terms in English, and those the entirely incorrect ones of "ice cave" and "ice gorge," and the more Mr. Balch has followed up the subject, the more do those names seem misnomers to him. We say "limestone cave" or "lava cave," and in the same way we should say "ice cave" when the sides and roof of a cave are formed of ice—that is, we should reserve the term for the hollows at the ends of glaciers whence the glacier waters make their exit. Curiously enough, the Germans use the same inaccurate phraseology as ourselves, and there is only one term which is really generic, namely, the French *glaciere naturelle*. This is comprehensive and accurate, embracing the geological structure and suggesting the mode of formation of the ice. In Mr. Balch's opinion we should either adopt the French *glaciere* or use its English equivalent, "natural refrigerator."

Chinese Dairies.

Li Hung Chang, who, when in this country, requested the faculty of Cornell Uni-

versity to send Dr. Gero D. Brill to China to introduce American ideas of agriculture, has now, through Dr. Brill, asked George E. Manchester, of Winsted, secretary of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, to recommend a competent man to go to China and introduce the latest American ideas in dairying.

Salmon Fisheries in Norway.

United States Consul Nelson, of Bergen, sends to the Department of State a report of the salmon fisheries in Norway, from which the following extracts are taken: The average yield from the rivers from 1895-96 is put at 249,387 kilograms (549,958 pounds), valued at 249,127 kroner (\$66,676); that from the coast fisheries at 792,477 kilograms (1,747,004 pounds), valued at 845,575 kroner (\$226,614). The yield from the rivers shows a diminution of 12,000 kilograms, as compared with the average for the three preceding years. The average number of bag nets in use on the coast increased, but the yield from the salt-water fisheries showed no improvement.

The Laagen is a long way ahead of the other rivers, topping the list with a total of 30,663 kilograms, and its prosperity is attributed in a great measure to the four days a week close time which was initiated upon it in 1880. The river fisheries obtain only something between a fifth and a fourth of the total annual take of salmon and sea trout.

As the result of a visit paid by Herr Landmark to the United States, a new departure was made in connection with the artificial hatching of salmon in Norway. Formerly the young fry were allowed to escape as soon as they began to require food, and therefore, when in a very delicate and defenseless condition. They are now retained in captivity and fed four times a day, upon the ray liver of slaughtered animals, until the autumn, after the system which obtains in America. The results of the first year's experiment at the Government hatchery on the Drammen were satisfactory; on 280,000 ova treated, the loss was only 2 per cent. and in the middle of October about 211,000 fry were turned out; while the percentage of loss has been still further reduced of late years. A belief is prevalent among the coast fishermen that salmon and sea trout spawn successfully in salt water, and in this connection a series of experiments were conducted under proper supervision, from which it appeared that: (a) Roe taken from salmon captured in a river or from sea trout which have remained until the spawning time in sea water can not be successfully developed in salt water; (b) salmon and sea trout roe impregnated in fresh water may be hatched out in brackish water containing a small percentage of salt, up to eight or nine per mille—that is to say, rather less than one-third of the salt contained in the sea water on the Norwegian coast.

Electric Railways and Freight.

A recent decision of the New York State Supreme Court permits the hauling of freight by street trolley systems. An action had been brought to stop the running of express freight-laden cars on the trolley lines in Jamaica, L. I., but the judge dismissed the case for lack of sufficient ground for action.

Canned Goods in the Orient.

United States Consul A. B. Johnson, at Amoy, China, writing to the State Department, says, in part, of the prospective market for American canned goods in that country, if they are properly packed: "Numerous inquiries have been made of me by manufacturers and dealers in fruits as to the condition of the crop here in China, the prospects for selling orchard products, the size of packages preferred, manner of packing, etc. The condition of the fruit crop in China has little or no effect upon the importation. The tropical fruits do not come into competition with the product of the United States; and in the more northern districts, where northern fruits might be grown, the quality of the products, owing to the ignorance or indifference of the people, places them outside the pale of competition with good fruits. The only exception to this rule, possibly, consists of grapes grown in the north of China, some varieties of which are excellent. There is a steadily increasing demand among the natives for foreign fruits, whether canned, dried or preserved. The European population look to these imported fruits almost exclusively to supply their tables. Tinned pears, peaches and apricots come principally from America, while preserved fruits, jams and dried fruits still come largely from Europe. The reason is apparent. The American manufacturer will not, or does not, meet the conditions required. Since there are no peaches or pears in Europe which can compete with those from California, the Oriental merchant has no choice; in other lines he is not so restricted."

Notes of Argentina.

The business of exporting live stock from Argentina to the European markets has increased so rapidly during the last five years that a great impulse has been given to the breeding of cattle and sheep for meat rather than for the hides and wool as was formerly almost exclusively done in that country. The industry is now firmly established, and so far has been able to compete successfully with the supplies drawn by Europe from Canada and the United States in the matter of live animals, and compares not unfavorably with Australia and New Zealand in regard to the trade in frozen mutton.

The magnificent grazing lands of the River Plate can produce stock more cheaply than North America on account of the great advantage of a more temperate climate, extremes of heat and cold being practically unknown, no hand feeding being required in the winter season, and no drouths of long duration occurring as in Australia to cause unexpected havoc amongst the herds and flocks.

The business of shipping live cattle and sheep from Argentina to foreign markets during the past ten years has greatly developed. In 1889 the first shipments of live stock were made, and the total for the year consisted of 1,930 head of cattle and 5,049 sheep; from January 1 to June 20, 1898, the shipments were 59,000 steers and 304,000 sheep, and the returns for the same period this year show a remarkable increase to 116,000 steers and 341,000 sheep.

The exporting of frozen mutton from Argentina show a falling off for the half of 1899, the total number of carcasses being only 805,000, as against 1,100,000 for the same period in 1898. The numbers given deal with the export to Brazil and Europe, and do not include the large herds driven over the Andes annually for sale in Chile, or the heavy purchases made for the Liebig Company's factory on the river Uruguay, these two markets together rarely absorbing less than 300,000 animals yearly.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Jr.,
PRESIDENT.

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Can be made 103 inches wide in carload lots.

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Because we manufacture
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*Simplest,
Most Durable,
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Plants.*

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operate motive power
can operate them.

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TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**

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POLAR Absorption Refrigerating and Ice Making Machine

For direct expansion or brine circulation.

Machines in operation in capacities up
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POLAR BRINE COOLERS

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for
Compression
Plants.

Estimates, drawings and specifications furnished for complete plants or for alterations and improvements, and for the equipment of direct expansion plants with brine coolers.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on Page 42.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	10/	10/	18
Bacon.....	15/	17 6	18
Lard, tea.....	15/	17 6	2 M.
Cheese.....	25/	25/	2 M.
Butter.....	25/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	16/	17 6	18
Beef, per c.....	3/	3 6	18
Pork, per bbl.....	1 9	2 6	18

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, sep. 2, 9/2/10. Cork for orders, sep. 3, 4/3/6.

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice steers were in demand at strong last week's closing prices; medium grades fairly steady; common steers slow; bulls steady to a fraction higher; cows in moderate request and unchanged. Two cars, one of which arrived late, were held over. Inferior to choice native steers sold at \$1.10 to \$1.25; bulls at \$2.25 to \$3.40 for common to good grass fed. Good to choice dry fed bulls at \$3.75 to \$4.20; cows and heifers at \$1.65 to \$4; a few choice fat cows at \$4.40. Dressed beef in light demand on account of the holiday; but prices were firm for good beef. Inferior to choice native sides sold at 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 c per pound; a few extra sides as high as 9 1/2 c. London and Liverpool cables quote American cattle slow at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 c per pound, estimated dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8 1/2 c per pound.

LIVE CALVES.

Prices were higher for calves this week, owing to the light receipts and good demand. We quote:

Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2
Common to good, per lb.....	7 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

The demand was fair and prices easier on hogs this week. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.), extreme....	4 75
Hogs, heavy.....	4 75
Hogs, light to medium.....	4 80
Pigs.....	4 85
Roughs.....	3 75 to 4 00

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards—Hog market active, 50 to 100 higher. Light hogs, \$4.30 to \$4.70; mixed packers, \$4.25 to \$4.65; heavy shipping grades, \$4.10 to \$4.65; rough packing grade, \$4.10 to \$4.25. Hogs closed weak; packers bought 13,400; shippers, 4,000; left over, 3,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hog market active, \$3.25 to \$4.50.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs, 15 cars fresh on sale and 10 cars held over; 25 cars on sale; strong to 5c higher; active. Pigs, \$4.35 to \$4.45; Yorkers, \$4.55 to \$4.70; mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.70; mediums and heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.70; roughs, \$3.60 to \$3.85; stags, \$3.00 to \$3.25; closed strong; good all sold; pigs, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Yorkers, \$4.55 to \$4.70; mixed, \$4.60 to \$4.70; mediums and heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.70; about 8 cars common unsold and 1 car good pigs.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs slow; best Yorkers and medium weights, \$4.60 to \$4.65; heavy weights, \$4.60 to \$4.65; grassers and fair Yorkers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; pigs, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady, \$4.50 to \$4.60.

PEORIA.

Hog market steady to shade higher; light, \$4.35 to \$4.55; mixed, \$4.30 to \$4.50; heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.50; rough, \$3.90 to \$4.05.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs, 5c higher; Yorkers, \$4.45 to \$4.60; packers, \$4.30 to \$4.45; butchers, \$4.45 to \$4.65.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand was fairly good and with light receipts prices ruled stronger. We quote:

Spring lambs.....	6 1/2
Live sheep, prime.....	4 1/2
Common to medium.....	3 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

There was a good demand for all kinds of poultry to the Hebrew holiday trade and the market ruled steady. We quote:

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	11 1/2
Fowls.....	11 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	7 1/2
Turkeys, mixed, per lb.....	10 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	20
" Southern.....	40
Geese, Western per pair.....	1 25 to 1 35
" Southern.....	1 10

DRESSED BEEF.

The demand for beef was slow this week, owing to the large demand of poultry for the Hebrew holidays. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	9 1/2
" light.....	9 1/2
Common to fair Native.....	8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 1/2
" light.....	8 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	6 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	6 1/2
Common to fair Heifers.....	6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 1/2
Common to fair Cows.....	6 1/2
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna Bulls.....	5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Trade was slow this week on vealers, but prices ruled higher owing to the light receipts. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	13
" common to good.....	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
" Country dressed, prime.....	10 1/2
" fair to good.....	9 1/2
" common to fair.....	6 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Prices ruled easier on hogs this week, with a fair demand. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	6 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	6 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	6 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6 1/2
Pigs.....	6 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a good demand for sheep and lambs during the week and prices were stronger. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	10 1/2
Good to choice lambs.....	9 1/2
Common to medium lambs.....	7 1/2
Good to prime sheep.....	7 1/2
Common to medium.....	6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 4,692 packages; previous six days, 4,089 packages. There was a moderate demand for desirable qualities during the week. The tone on choice qualities of fowls and chickens improved, but there was some pressure to clean up the accumulation.

There are too many dry-picked chickens of medium size and weight arriving, and such are harder to sell than scalded at the same price. Old turkeys steady; young irregular. Spring ducks plenty and quiet; squabs steady. We quote:

Turkeys, young, dry-pick, good to prime.....	18 1/2
" poor to fair.....	12 1/2
" scalded, fair to good.....	12 1/2
" old hens and toms.....	12 1/2
Spring chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	15
" mixed weights.....	14 1/2
" Penn., mixed weights.....	14 1/2
" fair quality.....	13 1/2
" Western, dry-pick, fair.....	12 1/2
" " av. prime.....	12 1/2
" " scalded.....	11 1/2
" " fair to good.....	11 1/2
" " poor.....	9 1/2
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime.....	11 1/2
" Western, dry-pick, prime.....	11 1/2
" Southwestern.....	11
" Western, scalded, av. prime.....	11
" poor to fair.....	9 1/2
Old cocks, Western, per lb.....	7 1/2
Ducks, Eastern, Spring.....	15 1/2
" I. I. and Jersey, Spring, per lb.....	15 1/2
" Western, young and old, mixed, per lb.....	8 1/2
" old, per lb.....	7 1/2
Geese, Eastern, Spring, selected white, per lb.....	17 1/2
" " dark, per lb.....	13 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	2 25
" small and dark, per doz.....	1 25

PROVISIONS.

The demand for provisions was fairly good this week at steady prices. We quote:

(JOHNSON TRADE.)		
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	11 1/2	12
" " 12 to 14 ".....	11 1/2	11 1/2
" " heavy.....	11 1/2	11
California hams, smoked, light.....	7 1/2	8
" " heavy.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/2	10
" (rib in).....	9 1/2	9 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	9 1/2	16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	19	20
" shoulders.....	6 1/2	7
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/2	8
" heavy.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	10 1/2	11
" " Western.....	10	10 1/2

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	5 80	5 80
" " South America.....	6 35	6 40
" " Brasil (kegs).....	7 60	7 60
Compounds—Domestic.....	5	5
Export.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime Western lards.....	5 60	5 70
" City lards.....	5 25	5 40
" lard stearine.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" oleo.....	6 1/2	6 1/2

FISH.

Cod heads off.....	6	8
" heads on.....	3 1/2	4
Halibut, White.....	12 1/2	15
" Grey.....	7	10
" Frozen.....	10	20
Striped bass.....	10	20
Bluefish, Green.....	7	10
Eels, skinned.....	8	12 1/2
" skin on.....	4	8
White perch.....	4	8
Flounders.....	4	8
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	12	16
" Eastern.....	12	16
Smelts, green.....	14	18
Lobsters, large.....	14	18
" medium.....	10	12 1/2
Herrings, frozen.....	10	12 1/2
" green.....	10	12 1/2
Red snappers.....	10	12 1/2
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	25	35
Shad, N. C., bucks.....	25	35
" roses.....	25	35
Scallops.....	25	35
Soft crabs, large.....	35	45
" medium.....	20	30
Weakfish, frozen.....	20	30
" green.....	5	6
Sea bass, Eastern.....	8	10
White fish.....	8	10
Pompano.....	8	10
Haddock.....	3 1/2	4 1/2
King fish, native.....	3 1/2	4 1/2
" frozen.....	3 1/2	4 1/2
Clascon.....	4	4 1/2
Prawn.....	80	1 00
Sea trout.....	80	1 00
Sheephead.....	4	6
Forgies, I. I.....	4	6
Brook Trout.....	4	6
Butterfish.....	4	6
Flukes.....	4	6
Green turtles.....	4	16

GAME.

Fresh venison scarce and wanted. Partridges and choice woodcock wanted; grouse somewhat nominal. Prime fresh snipe and plover in some demand. We quote:

Venison, fresh saddles, per lb.....	22 1/2	24 1/2
" frozen.....	18 1/2	20 1/2
Partridges, prime, per pair.....	1 50	2 00
Grouse, prime, per pair.....	1 25	1 50
Woodcock, prime, per pair.....	1 25	1 50
English Snipe, per doz.....	1 00	2 00
Grass plover, per doz.....	1 00	2 00
Reed birds, per doz.....	1 00	2 00

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 33,463 packages; previous six days, 37,594 packages. With rather light receipts and stronger support from other points the situation seemed to warrant a slight advance on fresh table grades. A good many of our people are returning to the city and jobbers are securing larger supplies in anticipation of increased consumptive demand. This is giving very satisfactory business, and besides absorbing the fresh arrivals promptly, the previous accumulations are working out pretty well. Very little State dairy arriving. Imitation creamery in better demand. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.....	22
" " firsts.....	20 1/2
" " seconds.....	20
" " thirds.....	17 1/2
" State, extras.....	21 1/2
" " firsts.....	20 1/2
" " thirds to seconds.....	18
State dairy, half milk tubs, fancy.....	19 1/2
" " " firsts.....	18
" " " seconds.....	17 1/2
" " " thirds.....	16 1/2
Creamery, June extras.....	21 1/2
" " seconds to firsts.....	19

D. B. MARTIN,

**Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.**

**Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
Only \$3.00 for 52 Weekly Issues.

Retail Department.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

The severe conditions of the meat and cattle market have caused the retail butcher mind to think. The rapid causes which have sharply brought these market conditions around have flushed the situation so rapidly that some are not prepared to think and others have not time to think advisedly. The result has been to produce a fevered condition in the retail field, and to divide the line of butcher thought. Last winter we sounded the alarm to the marketmen and to the packers. We had facts which told us that the present state of things would exist. The packer could not fence them out because agencies over which he had no control produced them. The retailer could not change them because a power higher than himself created them. All the marketman could do was to raise his prices gradually so as not to unduly alarm his customers, while he was getting his business and his finances into shape to meet and to fight the state of affairs which now confronts his shop and his books. The result of a failure to do this has led to the result that the marketmen all over the country have been compelled to sharply raise their prices from 1c to 3c per pound on the various cuts to live. We know that it is popular to cry "trust" and lay the reason for these things to ulterior causes, but the facts are as we have stated them.

Some of our friends may be inclined to criticize our conservatism in the present heated state of a section of the butcher mind. It is the purpose of The National Provisioner to carefully investigate the causes for things, which we do at great expense; to get under the existing, and to forecast the probable future condition of affairs. Then to advise the trade. We spend more money in this line than any five so-called butcher and market papers in this country. Knowing how we search, knowing how we secure our facts and conclusions we feel that they are mature, well-grounded ones and not the fevered prodigy of popular clamor.

The National Provisioner aims at all times to be a cool, safe adviser for the craft, and a vehicle full of safe and valuable market information. Beyond that we have no ambition or concern. We are working for the uplifting of the whole meat trade of our country, and hope at all times to be the cool general in a hot fight.

The justification for our course and some of the reward for it is found in the high encomiums which reach us from the best men in the retail trade. We have no desire to embroil the wholesaler and retailer. Our effort is to keep them off of each other; to stand like an unfeeling index at the crossing of the road, pointing to each his way. The retail trade for the retailer, and the wholesale trade for the wholesaler has been our slogan and battle

line. Let the dealer sell to the shop boss only, and let the marketman sell to the consumer. This we believe is the only true dead line. Beyond this is chaos. The only other position is for the retailer and the wholesaler to enter each other's field and scramble for trade, each killing and selling just as he likes. We hope to see no such "dog fight" for it can not be profitable.

Close readers of The National Provisioner will remember how, in 1898, we foretold much of the present state of affairs, for we saw the state of things which would produce high cattle feed and a beef shortage. We also boldly took the wholesalers by the nape of the neck and told them to stand apart on their own ground. We fought the Cleveland Provision Company on the same ground as we do now, viz.: Let the retailer organize and protect his trade, but let him remain a retailer. He can not do that by going afield and ceasing to become a retailer. Fight the troubles which exist, but do not court new ones. This is our friendly advice frankly offered.

THE PROVISION DEALERS' FEDERATION CONGRESS.

The objects of the International Congress of Provision Dealers and Grocers at Paris next year are:

- (a) To show the existence of a common interest on many subjects between the members of the grocery and allied trades in various parts of the world.
- (b) To consider the best means of advancing and protecting the international and common interests of grocers.
- (c) To discuss the legislative, governmental, and administrative interests of the trades of the different countries of the world.
- (d) To consider the establishment of a means of international communication between the various trade organizations of traders throughout the world. If an international bureau be established, no such bureau to be recognized unless it is directly and absolutely under the control of the officers of this Congress.
- (e) To consider the laws relating to the sale of pure food in each country.
- (f) The best methods of conducting retail trade.
- (g) How best to deal with questionable and irregular methods of retail trading.
- (h) The relations between employers and employees.
- (i) To discuss the prospects of retail traders under the present conditions of competition between ordinary retail traders and various joint-stock companies, syndicates, and other methods of trading employed in different countries.
- (j) To consider the questions of apprenticeship, employment of assistants, benevolent societies, pensions, etc.
- (k) To consider the best means of establishing an international bureau for trade information.
- (l) To consider various trade customs relating to the internal conduct of business.
- (m) To consider the best methods of weighing, packing, and distributing goods by retail.
- (n) To discuss the systems of credit and cash in retail businesses.
- (o) To consider the different rates of freight for goods in various countries.

It was resolved in each country to secure representative persons of high official or social position to act as patrons of the Congress for the national section represented. It was also resolved that at the Congress to be held in 1900 consideration should be given to the question of holding the Congress triennially, and to naming the country in which the second Congress should be held.

ROSH HOSHANAH.

Rosh Hoshanah held close house on Tuesday. Many of the meat houses were closed that day, and a dull sort of silence prevailed which was in marked contrast with the hustling business noise of other days. On Wednesday the oppressive silence was somewhat broken. The "Jim Swing" coat measurably climbed down for the white apron and the "beef ulster;" that trade uniform which pushes dead meat along. The Jewish holidays made the meat trade a bit sluggish for the week, but, by Friday, when the fish man called another halt, it was again getting its proper gait.

The Frog Butcher.

The frog butcher is not peculiar to France alone. He is in New York, and in every large American city where this delightful viand is relished. Frog ranches are a part of the sources of meat in large centers of population, and are near the consumer. Down in Georgia the farmer's boy shoots green frogs with a "pea rifle" for a penny each, and sells them two to three for five cents, according to size, and then turns up his nose at those who "eat sich varmint." In the large cities the bullfrog becomes more consequential. Only his hind legs are eaten, because these alone have anything on them to eat. The "frog butcher's" business is to cut off these limbs, skin and dress them for the market, where they are sold, salted, pickled, refrigerated, and fresh from the carcass. The "frog farm" is quite an important auxiliary to the table. In Chicago nearly 150,000 frogs are amputated from their hind legs for the delicate tastes of connoisseurs. New York City takes 225,000, and Philadelphia nearly 200,000. It takes from one to five pairs of legs, according to size, for a pound. The smaller they are the more delicate the taste. As frog legs run from 20 to 40 cents per pound wholesale, and from 30 to 60 cents per pound retail, our three metropolitan centers pay fully \$100,000 per year for their "hinds of frogs."

Visitors to France will remember the famous frog farm in the old quarry at Paris, where, after yielding much of the stone which has built and beautified the gay French capital, this noted old quarry now yields to the bills of the French cuisine hundreds of thousands of choice frog legs annually.

* * The amount of meat seizures by the New York Board of Health meat inspectors, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 6, was as follows: Beef, 1,900 lbs.; veal, 2,170 lbs.; mutton, 900 lbs.; hogs, 4,140 lbs.; poultry, 5,825 lbs.; assorted meats, 200 lbs. Total, 15,135 lbs.

"INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

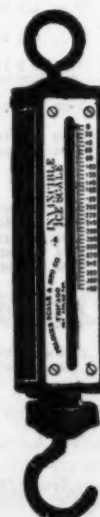
- No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.
No. 1. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

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WHAT SOME PROMINENT BUTCHERS SAY.

The trend of the thoughtful, experienced butchers of the country—those who pay their bills regularly and understand the market business and stock conditions, is against the idea of invading the wholesale field with co-operative abattoir schemes. We give here under expressions of views by a few of the most conspicuous of the retail butchers:

Mr. James G. Comerford, the ex-president of the New York State Association of Retail Butchers, has this to say:

"The price of cattle has been creeping up for two years in proportion to the shortage of stock and the expensive food and weather conditions for producing marketable beef. To be sure, reports from all over the West herald the good news that the corn crop was never better, but the cattle are not increasing. There is more and more meat consumed each year in this country, and the shipments to Europe are also on the increase. With this greater foreign demand and the growing scarcity of cattle, the price of meat, especially beef, is sure to remain high. With the increase in the price of beef, people have taken to buying pork and mutton, but even this supply is limited, hence another raise.

"Within the last six weeks beef has jumped from 2 to 3 cents higher a pound—the retail price of beef being now from 16 to 22 cents, where only a few weeks ago the same might be got from 14 to 16 cents. Pork has advanced from 9 to 12½ cents and an accordingly small advance has been made in mutton.

"There is no indication of the immediate drop in the price of beef, while pork will probably hold its own until spring. The butchers as a whole expect little or no drop off in the wholesale prices. Lambs and mutton are a little off of what they were, but no further reduction is looked for."

Mr. Comerford is a recognized authority on the price of meat and provisions. His firm at Rochester does about \$400,000 worth of business annually. He scouted the idea that the packers had anything to do with a voluntary raise of prices.

The Albany (N. Y.) Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association followed the lead of the New York City Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association in declining to have anything to do with the chimerical co-operative abattoir scheme, fathered and promulgated by a younger body of generally smaller butchers on the West Side of New York City. John H. Phillips, the president of the New York State Association, is a prominent member of the Albany organization.

Mr. William Bookheim, one of the largest retail butchers at the capital, and one of the most influential and respected members of the retail craft in the East, says:

Packers Not to Blame.

"We are perfectly satisfied with the present price of beef. It is now selling at \$9.00 per hundred, which is the same price it was sold at ten years ago. The raising of the price by the quarter of a cent does not effect the public. The average dealer in this city sells two steers a week. A quarter of a cent does not effect him much. By close trimming and cutting he can save the advance. The idea of the New York butchers in starting a business of their own may be all right, but I do not think it will pay.

Slaughtering Will Not Pay.

"The Big Five, as they are called, use everything of a steer from the brass knobs on his horns to his tail. Now the question is, will the New Yorkers do that? Another thing for them to consider is this: A steer that is killed in Chicago and dressed does not loose any weight when shipped east. A live steer will loose about twenty-five pounds in the course of shipment and is also considerably bruised. This will be a loss to the Eastern dealers. They will also have to employ a buyer who will be an additional expense.

"There are several wholesale dealers in town who buy Western steers. They sell their beef at the same price as the Big Five but I doubt if they are making money. The Big Five does not discriminate against any dealer. It plays no favorites but treats all alike. The slight raise in beef is caused by the ranchmen. They have had several good crops and are now holding out for good prices.

The late war made a demand for beef and cleaned out the supply of canned beef considerably. You can say that the Albany dealers are satisfied."

An officer of the National Retail Butchers' Association says:

"Any man who buys a steer, kills him, dresses him and marks up the cost of the meat and then takes credit for what he can get for the hide, offal, fat, hoofs, head, bones, pieces and what-not knows that beef in the carcass cannot be any cheaper than it is now while beef cattle are so high. It is to be regretted, but it can't be helped. The talk of trusts is ignorant nonsense; that's all."

Alderman James Franklin, of Buffalo, N. Y., thinks the idea of any "Big Five" or big anything else in the packing line controlling the beef market is ridiculous. Mr. Franklin is the proprietor of the big retail market at 329 Niagara street, Buffalo, and, for two terms president of the National Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of the United States. He declined a third term. In regard to a butchers' co-operative abattoir and its product underselling the present wholesale price of packers' beef Alderman Franklin says:

Not Within Two Cents a Pound.

"If the retail butchers of Buffalo killed their own beef, they could not sell meats to the trade within 2 cents a pound of what they now sell at. The country is growing all the time and the grazing lands are gradually becoming smaller. There is an increased consumption, and these two things contribute to the raise. Not a retail butcher in Buffalo is making a cent, and there is no prospect of their doing so under the present prices."

The name of the Jacob Dold Packing Company has been dragged into the scheme of those few New York butchers who have been reaping a measure of cheap notoriety from those of the gullible daily press of New York city whose reporters really believed that less than 100 West Side butchers, more or less little ones, represented the whole of the 3,500 marketmen of New York city. The Dold Company was one of the big strokes which it was slated would lead and help to pull the abattoir boat through. In view of this fact, it is interesting to hear what this company thinks of the situation. Mr. Edward Dold, member of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, whose big plant is at East Buffalo, N. Y., in regard to the present high price of carcass beef, says:

Due to Scarcity of Cattle.

"The idea that any combine of packers has arbitrarily put up the wholesale prices of beef is ridiculous. The trust, so called, has nothing to do with it, but it is the scarcity of cattle and the increased demand, both foreign and domestic. I don't think prices will go much higher. They're pretty high now, and people will begin to economize. Prices had been low so long that the raise seems to have scared the people."

A Clambake.

Get on a trolley car and go to Harlem quick. The New York Veal & Mutton Company's boys are having a big time to-day at Wagner's Fishing Station, 166th Street and North River, New York City. A memorable clambake is in progress there and will last all day. It is in charge of J. A. Folger, of the company, and the "bake" will last all day. Those who will go up during to-day will meet with a hearty reception and have a good time, for President Sanders, Ben. Kann, and the other boys, know how to make a visitor forget what's going on in the outside world. There may be some pains about the periphery next week, but they don't "cut any ice" just now. The thought is for a high old time and they are at it.

Butchers and Meat in Hawaii.

There is room in Honolulu for a few good American butchers who can have beef shipped to them either alive to slaughter, or dead, if they have a small refrigerator machine there to take care of it.

New Shops.

Andrew Bennett will open a first-class provision store at Common street, Waltham, Mass.

N. S. Sleeper has added a meat department to his store at Plaistow, N. H.

C. H. Clapp & Son are building an addition to their store at Oshkemo, Mich., to accommodate their meat department.

Hector Fregeau opened his meat market at Parker street, Gardner, Mass., last Friday.

Anderson Bros. opened their new meat market at Main and DuBois streets, Du Bois, Pa., last Thursday.

Herbert S. Grinnell has opened his new meat market at Newton, R. I.

John Bolac has opened his new butcher shop in Perley's Block, Enosburg, Vt.

Charles Mutchler has opened his new meat market at the Curtis Block, Sidney, N. Y.

Business Changes.

Frank McGuam has bought William Lee's meat market at Indian Orchard, Mass.

William Ouholtz, of Stamford, has purchased the meat market of Mrs. Millicent Conklin, at South Norwalk, Conn.

Elkart Bros. have bought out the meat business of Frank A. Heath, at Colchester, Conn.

Mr. Crawford has succeeded to the market business of Crawford & Farrel, at New London, Conn.

Joseph E. Barry has purchased the Currier meat market in the Whittier Block, at Farmington, N. H.

Pense & Kendall expect soon to open their provision store in the Tyler Block, Clinton, Mass.

A. W. Fitzgerald has purchased the provision store of Wm. H. Cavanagh, at Marlboro, Mass.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE.

Freeze-em....

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 weeks just as fresh.

Prevents Sliming and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.

Freeze-em

Is Healthful. It cannot be Detected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By

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CHEMISTS,

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, U. S. A.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

RETAIL PRICES HERE AND THERE.

The following summary review will show what marketmen are doing through the land to get their retail prices up. This review will also show the deviation of shop prices from a uniform standard:

Syracuse, N. Y.		
	Former Price, Cents.	Present Price, Cents.
Porterhouse steak ..	18@20	22
Pork chops	10	14
Rome, N. Y.		
Porterhouse		22
Sirloin		20
Round		16
Chuck		12
Rib roast		16
Soup meat	6@8	
Leg of lamb	18@20	
Leg of mutton	14@16	
Lamb chops (loin) ..		18
Loin of pork		12
Bacon, sliced		12
Bacon, strip		12
Smoked hams		14
California hams		10

No change has been made in this schedule.

Lowell, Mass.

The present market price rules for the following cuts in the best Lowell markets:

	Per Pound. Cents.
Sirloin roast	25@28
Rib roast	15@20
Round steak	15@20
Cambridge pork (formerly 10c) ..	14
Chicago pork (cheaper) ..	12@18
Lamb	12@28
Lamb chops	25
Hams	13@15

Philadelphia, Pa.

Present scale of prices, retail, for meat:

Cuts—	Per Pound.
Soup meats	8@12
Rump steak (sirloin) ..	20@30
Leg of lamb	14@18
Loin, rib and leg	20@25
Mutton chops	14@16
Back steak	20@30
Round steak	18@20
Pork chops	14@16
Leg of mutton	12@14
Prime rib roast, beef ..	18@22

Beef, former price, 14@16c; now, 16@22c per pound. Pork, former price, 9c; now, 12½c per pound. Mutton, a slight advance on former price.

Westchester, Pa.

The retail price raised by the butchers from 1c to 5c per pound, according to locality.

Kansas City, Mo.

	1898. Per Pound. Cents.	1899. Per Pound. Cents.
Cuts—		
Chuck	3@5	10
Round	10	15
Sirloin	15	20
Porterhouse	12½	25
Veal	10	20
Pork chops	10	15

These were and are the prices paid to the butcher by the housekeeper.

Doylestown, Pa.

Retail prices for beef in Doylestown are:

	Former Price. Cents.	Price To-day. Cents.
Sirloin steak	16	18
Round steak	14	18
Corned beef	9	14
Veal cutlets	16	18
Leg of lamb	12	14
Leg of mutton	9	10
Stew beef	5	7
Stew lamb	5	7
Bacon	10	12
Pork	9	11
Rib roast beef	14	16

Buffalo, N. Y.

The old and new retail scale for beef in Buffalo is as under:

	Was. 12½@16	Now. 14½@18
Sirloin	20	22
Porterhouse	12	@14
Round	8	@10
Chuck	14	@16
Rib Roast	12	@14
Leg of lamb	10	@12
Leg of mutton	10	@12½
Pork chops	10	@12

These are practically the prices prevailing at Lockport in the State of New York.

This city is not in a fair state as a meat rate war is now on there. We give, however, the comparative provision scale:

	Last Year. Per Pound. Cents.	Now. Per Pound. Cents.
Smoked hams	8	11
Clear bacon	7½	8½
Rib bacon	7¼	8¼
Smoked shoulders ..	6½	7½
Dried beef	12½	19
Fresh pork	5@6	10

Indianapolis, Ind.

Meats in this city have been advanced generally by the shop butcher from 2c to 3c per pound in the last few weeks, so that it now sells at:

	Per Pound. Cents.
Porterhouse steak	25
Rib roast	15 @17½
Chuck steak	10
Round steak	12½@15
Loin steak	15 @17½
Pork, advanced from 10c to ..	12½
Veal chops	15
Veal, round and roasts ..	15
Veal steaks	20

Baltimore, Md.

In the "City of Monuments" the following retail market prices rule:

	Former Price, Cents.	Present. Price, Cents.
Porterhouse	20	22@25
Sirloin	15@16	16@18
Rib roast	11@16	16@18
Round steak	11	14
Soup meat	8@10	8@10
Pork	9@10	12@13
Veal cutlet	20@25	20@25
Veal roast	10@11	10@11

Oshkosh, Wis.

The retail butchers of Oshkosh sell generally by the following standard scale:

	August 1.	August 15.
Round steak	14	15
Prime rib roast	18	20
Crab rib	12½	14
Leg of lamb	16	17
Veal cutlets	16	18
Leg of mutton	12½	12½
Corned beef	12½	14
Beef for stew	8	9
Lamb for stew	10	12
Bacon	10	12
Salt pork	10	12
Fresh pork	11	12

New York City.

The adopted scale for New York is given below, alongside of the old prices of best butchers for the meat of the best cattle:

	Then. Cents.	Now. Cents.
Cuts—		
Porterhouse steak	25	28
Sirloin steak	20	22
Flatbone steak	22	24
Round steak	18	20
Roasting beef (prime rib) ..	16	18
Roasting beef (chuck rib) ..	12½	14
First cut top sirloin or cross rib		16
Soup and stewing beef	12	14
Rump corned beef		14
Navel and brisket corned beef		08
Leg lamb	15	18
Forequarter lamb	10	12½
Chops (loin and rib)	22	25
Leg chops	20	22
Leg mutton	14	15
Pork chops	14	16
Smoked ham (sugar cured) ..	15	15
Sliced bacon	14	16

** "Jerry" Murphy, old-time politician and butcher, of Cherry Hill, where he established two shops, is in St. Luke's Hospital, where he is convalescent from an operation which amputated his right leg below the knee. The unsuccessful treatment of a corn caused the trouble. Twenty years ago "Jerry" had an income of \$30,000. He is now a corporation inspector of surface roads in New York city at a salary of \$120 per month. He is a staunch friend, and he was a good butcher.

** Harry Hauser, a 32-year-old butcher, at 67 East 152d street, has a fondness for putting steaks in his boots. Wm. B. Martin, manager for Charles Weisbecker's big market, at 268 West 125th street, says so. "They were nice porterhouse steaks," said Mr. Martin, "so I called a policeman." Now Hauser is under bail.

** Louis Heilbrunn, the Brooklyn butcher who secured a judgment of \$382 against a "hotel mistress," has asked the court for a receiver for her property. Pretty good-sized unpaid bill.

** Now we are to have the "goose trust." The people way down in St. Louis have heard that the New York poultry dealers are quacking together and getting a move on for higher prices. The rumor of a new poultry exchange must have telephoned this startling disclosure to the South. The goose and the duck and the hen will make a noisy board of directors in this new fangled combine.

** Delicatessen Weber, of 61 West Eighth street, nearly found himself and his shop in a costly blaze Monday morning. It was the liveliest Labor Day he has experienced for some time. As it was, only about \$100 worth of damage was done by smoke and water. The rest was pure fright.

** Cornelius Hoagland, the respected butcher at Roslyn, L. I., died Wednesday night of last week. He was 75 years old. He was a good Christian Methodist and died beloved of men.

** August Harnishfeger, the popular and sensible butcher who owns and runs the big meat market at 1031 Second avenue, is driving his business chariot abreast of the times. He now makes his deliveries of meats in one of the prettiest rubber-tired wagons in the Greater City. Mr. Harnishfeger will help Dick Croker's rubber tire business a bit while pushing his own business noiselessly in first-class style.

** The West Side Butchers' Association met Tuesday night to "hear reports" and "subscribe stock." If that abattoir goes up these misled marketmen will be in the quagmire and troubles will come in droves to them. Not a cent has been paid in though some \$2,000,000 paper stock has been "spoken" for by the members of the association. This is not substantial. If these subscribers would put up even \$250,000 of cash the public would have more confidence in the promoters and their scheme.

** Harry Rodman is getting a new set of steps put from Forty-third street down into his slaughterhouse near First avenue. He has been yearning for this needed convenience for some time, and now he has it. The trade will also appreciate this saving of leg wear.

ALL TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS in the New York Telephone Company's system are provided with Long Distance Telephones, Metallic Circuit Lines, and the highest grade of service. The Rates vary only with the amount of use made of the Service. This method makes the cost of telephone service at RESIDENCES and PRIVATE STABLES very moderate.

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TELEPHONE No. 2466-18th St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over.

DEALERS IN

Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams; Bacon, Lard, &c.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, September 8, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Weiss, Simon, 26 Willett st.; to A. Hyman (filed Sept. 1).....	\$ 120
Frieman & Wasseman, 1032 2d ave.; to J. Levy (filed Sept. 2).....	100
Stresemann, J. F.; to Kenyon Provision Co. (filed Sept. 2).....	1,500
Breitkopp, Frank, 537 E. 6th st.; to J. Levy (filed Sept. 5).....	100
Jacobi, M., 535 Burnside ave.; to Dumrauf & W. (filed Sept. 7).....	26

Bills of Sale.

Rothschild, Isaac, 28 Carmine st.; to E. Kahn (filed Sept. 6).....	\$1
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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Siemer, Henry, South 8th and Berry sts.; to Wulf & Ehler (filed Sept. 6).....	\$ 155
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, September 8, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Rubin, Bertha, 14 Ann st.; to C. Kurfeld (filed Sept. 1).....	\$ 250
Heimer, F., 99 West st.; to J. Meyer (filed Sept. 2).....	275
Brondie, A., 128 Suffolk st.; to B. Factor (filed Sept. 1).....	100
Esche & Ruhloff, 101 Maiden Lane; to E. R. Biehler (filed Sept. 2).....	275
Meyer, H., 840 E. 165th st.; to H. F. Holtorf (filed Sept. 2).....	1,000
Silverstein, L., 97 Park Row; to J. B. Stern (filed Sept. 2).....	300
Neinberg, F., 324-326 Greenwich st.; to H. Boedecker (filed Sept. 2).....	9,000
Neinberg, F., 324-326 Greenwich st.; to W. Zuckmann (filed Sept. 2).....	10,000
Steinman, I., 913 Broadway; to Mut. Loan (filed Sept. 5).....	200
Ihreke, Rudolph, 211 Chrystie st.; to G. Schultz (filed Sept. 5).....	1,749
Del Pozzo, A., 210 Thompson st.; to I. Craeco (filed Sept. 5).....	108
Archer, J. E., 976 8th ave.; to G. L. Frank (filed Sept. 7).....	70
Rozerk, V., 7 Washington st.; to V. Stefanik (filed Sept. 7).....	1,000
Downey & Mackee, 54 to 56 W. 18th st.; to C. H. Tareos (filed Sept. 7).....	300
Eisner, Max, 85 Maiden Lane; to E. R. Biehler (filed Sept. 7).....	80

Bills of Sale.

Larocca, Guisippl, 7 Carmine st.; to Rosa Larocca (filed Sept. 1).....	\$ 800
Freedman, E., 223 E. 10th st.; to S. Krauzler (filed Sept. 2).....	200
Spellman, H., 150 Forsyth st.; to Eva Spellman (filed Sept. 2).....	500
Weiskopf, Hy., 213 Broome st.; to J. Wein (filed Sept. 6).....	225

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Moto, T., 233 Sands st.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (B) (filed Sept. 5).....	\$ 100
Moran, D., 681 Marcy ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (B) (filed Sept. 5).....	270
Sheridan, Wm. J., 655 Manhattan ave.; to Betty Novek (filed Sept. 6).....	125

Bills of Sale.

Novek, Betty, 655 Manhattan ave.; to Wm. J. Sheridan (filed Sept. 6).....	\$ 350
Dorr, John H., Lawrence ave., near 1st ave.; to Norah L. Dor (filed Sept. 6).....	1,140

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Weeks & Joyce, Rogers; meat market; dissolved.

CONNECTICUT.—Hinckley & Meyers, Hartford; meat; discontinued.—K. Nussbaum, Hartford; meat; sold out.—Clarence M. Haight, Stamford; meat, etc.; sold out of his stores to O. S. Brown.—H. W. Adams, Winsted; meat market; sold out.

FLORIDA.—G. W. Breeze, Baldentown; butcher; sold out.—Lawrence G. Pignuolo, Jacksonville; restaurant; sold out.—Jas. Mansfield, Tampa; meat; sold out.

IDAHO.—D. A. Budge, American Falls; meat, etc.; closed.—Rosevear & Sons, Glenns Ferry; meat; sold out.—Jones & Warren, Shelley; meat; dissolved.

ILLINOIS.—John M. Fanning, Joliet; meat; burned out.

INDIANA.—Chas. W. Aisenbrey, Indianapolis; meat; sued, \$350, and attachment.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Amelia (Mrs. Alexander) Castradoro, Boston; provisions, etc.; filed certificate to do business in her own name.—Telesphore Saintorge, Fitchburg; butcher; chatt. mortg., \$150.—Zass Bros., Holyoke; meat; receiver applied for.—John Labey, Detroit; meats, etc.; succeeded by Nelson J. Malott.—Wm. Dellinger, Galien; meat, etc.; succeeded by Swen & Butler.—A. N. Booth & Sons, Homer; meats; succeeded by Knowles & Arcy.—Wm. G. Perkins, Detroit; meats, etc.; trust chatt. mortg., \$807, renewed.—Fry & Schleo, Lansing; meat; bill of sale, \$1,500.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Chas. A. Horne, Milton; provisions; deeded R. E., \$150.

NEW YORK.—Joseph J. Jerge, Buffalo; meats; judgt., \$267.

PENNSYLVANIA.—F. E. Brown, Lewisburg; butcher; R. E. mortg., \$1,000.—F. R. Hurd, Peckville; meat; judgt., \$700.—Frank J. Kuhn, Pittsburg; butcher; judgt., \$113.—T. E. Carr & Son, Scranton; wholesale meats; judgt., \$20,000.—Chas. F. Crossman, Scranton; butcher; judgt., \$365.—E. A. Colwell & Co., Providence; market; meeting of creditors called.—E. A. Colwell & Co., Providence; market; trust deed.—Geo. D. Titcomb, Providence; restaurant; chatt. mortg., \$800.

TENNESSEE.—J. E. Ewers & Son, Dayton; meat market; burned out.

VIRGINIA.—W. A. Lambert & Bro., Richmond; butchers; Philip Lambert deed released, \$1,500.

CALF-KILLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Cows lowed for their lost calves, but they came not, because Lawrence Hertling, of Newark, N. J., and Henry Hammel, of Jersey City, N. J., were, on Wednesday last, engaged in a calf-killing contest at Shooting Park for a valuable prize. The contest was for the calf-killing championship of New Jersey, and \$100 a side. The event came off at 3 p. m., in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd. The day was a typical one for this picnic and the interesting games which followed. But the greatest interest centered in the skill of the two expert small stock slaughterers.

Lawrence Hertling is the champion of M. H. Nagle's slaughtering establishment. Henry Hammel is employed at the pen of Henry Heilbrunn.

After a very exciting contest, the championship was won by Henry Hammel, in 15-min. The defeated man does not feel defeated. He feels that he can still win out under other circumstances. The contestants are both good men, and gave their enthusiastic admirers a "good run for their money." The close Jewish holiday being over, no scruple or thought of business marred the free swing of the pleasures of the day. There is talk of the winner going up for National honors against the best men in the country.

Henry Hammel, in winning, beat the world's record three minutes. As he beat L. Hertling just that much, his opponent must have equaled the world's record. The victor's time for dressing ten calves was fifteen minutes, while the defeated man took three minutes more. It was an exciting gory day.

Fun in Store for Columbus.

(From a Provisioner Correspondent.)

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association, of Columbus, O., have decided to hold their grand picnic at the Columbus Driving Park on September 20. The meat houses will all close on that date. The following committee of arrangements has charge of the whole affair:

Henry Pletsch, chairman; Harry Galloway, J. W. Whiteley, S. C. Huffman and Martin Kelner.

There will be a parade of butchers. Invitations have been sent to associations all over Ohio. The committee has arranged the following schedule of sports and prizes:

Running race for butchers' horses only, prizes \$25, \$15, \$10 and \$5. Harness race for horses without mark, prizes, rubber tired runabout, set of harness, lap robe, whip; ladies' driving contest, prizes, \$10, \$5, \$3, \$2; fat men's race, open, and lean men's race, open, the prize in each case being \$10; sack race and wheelbarrow race for \$5 each, and finally a greased pig to be the property of the one who catches it.

Everything points to a red letter day for Columbus butchers on that date.

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Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL—

The later development of the market shows an even firmer tone, as based upon cotton crop prospects and the belief that the early deliveries of the oil have been rather oversold in the delay in getting seed, while there is some improvement in demands. Prime yellow now quoted at 26c, good off yellow at 25c, and prime new crop summer yellow, late September and early October delivery at 24½c bid and 25c asked.

COTTONSEED OIL.—On Friday the position was quite confident, with increasing demand for future deliveries and some disinclination to sell at the current prices. Prime new crop for future deliveries at 24½c bid, and to 25c asked, with 3,500 barrels sold for October, November and December deliveries chiefly at 24½c and 25c; good off yellow, new crop, October to December deliveries, at 24c bid, and to 24½c asked, with 4,000 barrels sold for deliveries through the fall months, beginning with October, chiefly at 24c; part at 24½c for a nearer delivery. Of prime and about prime yellow, on the spot, 1,600 barrels sold at 25½@26c. Crude in tanks at the mills in Texas and along the seaboard at 17c.

TALLOW.—On Friday the market had not changed in features from those reported in our review. There is a firm tone with 4½c bid for city in hogsheds, and the melters asking 4½c.

Northwestern Oil Co.'s Plant Purchased.

The Wadhann Oil & Grease Company, of Milwaukee, has purchased the plant and good will of the Northwestern Oil Company, foot of National avenue, Milwaukee. Both plants will be run separately under the same management for the present. The Wadhann Oil & Grease Company is one of the most progressive concerns in its line in the country.

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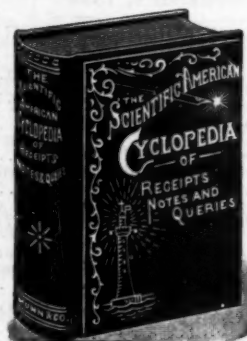
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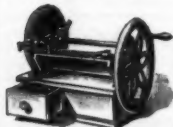
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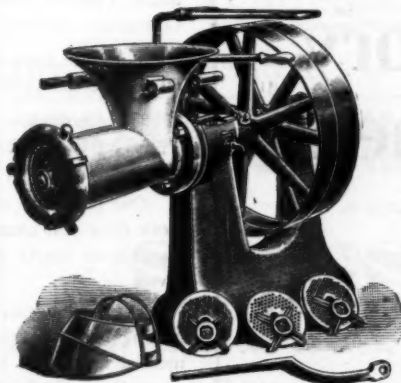


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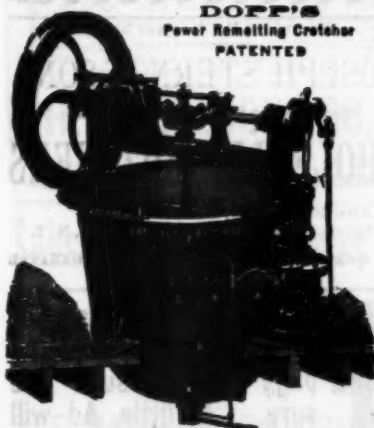
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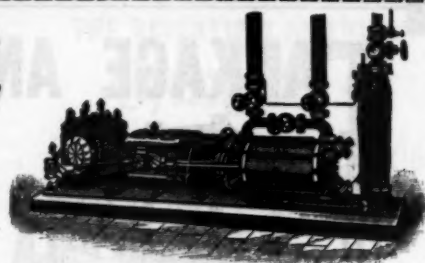
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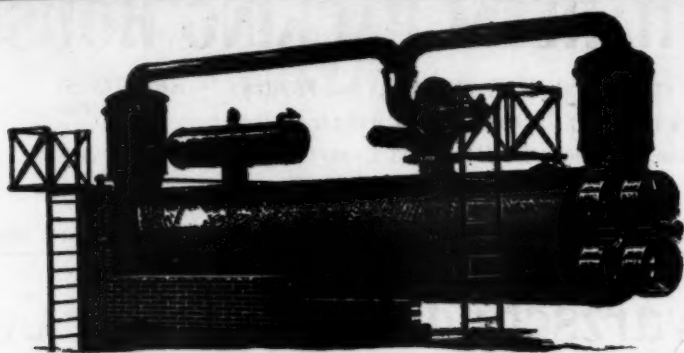
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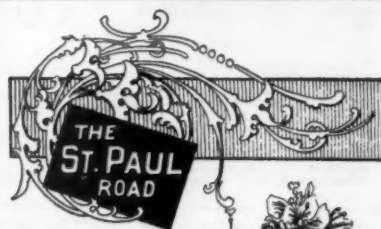
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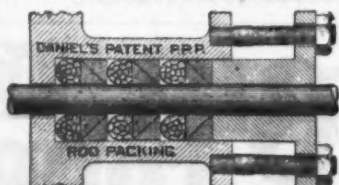
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